PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Blankets,

Closing out at $4 00 and $5 00 per pair, extraordinary bargains, at Barker's sale.

Table Linens,

Wonderfully reduced in price, at Barker's final sale,

Universalist Fair at City Hall.

This will be the last and the great night of the Fair. Although the hall will doubtless be crowded, yet, as in past nights, no one to night there will be good order and all who attend will have a good time. The piano and rocking chair and other valuable articles will be cleared off, and a good loaded cane will be awarded to the local editor receiving the highest number of votes. The Fair will close with a Match Supper, as at, which will be continued until three o'clock. None should miss this last chance of visiting the greatest Fair ever held in this city.

Linen Towels,

Reduced from 25c to 12½c, at Barker's great sale.

Try Them--Buy Them.

Hall's Fragrant Havanas, 184 Wood street.

China Poplins,

Reduced one-half in price; only 37½c, formerly 75c, at Barker's great final sale.

The Last Nights,

And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

Shirting Cambrels

Beautiful Barred Shirting Flannels, 25c, at Barker's sale.

Barred Flannel.

The 50c quality reduced to 40c, and the 40c quality to 30c, at Barker's sale.

Trucks, Trunks.

At John Bell's No. 48 Market street, three doors from Second street.

French Merinos,

Desirable colors, 50c, at Barker's final sale.

Buy the Best

Tobaccos, Segars, etc., at Hall's, No. 184 Wood street.

At 6 1-4c.

Fast colored Prints, bleached and unbleached Muslins and Linen Cloth, at Barker's sale.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Ysra, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julius Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Shawls.

Cashmere Long Shawls, also Square, nearly one-half former prices, at Barker's final sale.

The Last Nights

And *last chance* for elegant gifts at the Universalist Fair, City Hall.

Plaid Long and Square Shawls,

Greatly reduced in prices, at Barker's great sale.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Petition for Cumulative Voting.

The New County Movement Again.

Bill to Repeal Liquor License Law.

The Connellsville Railroad Charter.

Joint Resolutions Relative to Currency.

House Without Organization.

Nine More Ballots for Speaker.

Disposition of Refractory Republicans.

It is Thought They Will Yield To-Day.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1868.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock. Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a petition from A. W. Foster, of Pittsburgh, for a system of cumulative voting for Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, presented thirty-nine petitions from Crawford, Venango and Warren for a new county to be erected out of parts of Crawford, Forest, Venango and Warren. He also presented a bill for the new county.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, presented a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

Mr. Searight, Democrat, of Fayette, a bill to repeal the liquor license law of last year.

Also, restoring the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, a bill changing the name of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company to Lake Shore Company.

Mr. Wallace, Democrat, of Clearfield, a bill repealing the act of last year compelling the admission of negroes into railroad cars.

Mr. Beck, Democrat, of Lycoming, a joint resolution relative to the currency, favoring an early return to specie payment, opposing National Banks, and favoring an increased tariff and decrease of internal revenue. Laid on the table.

At twelve o'clock the Governor's message was read. Five thousand copies in English and two thousand in German were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at twelve. The chamber was crowded and excitement great. Nine more ballots, making fifteen in all, were taken without effecting an organization. On the eighth ballot, Wharton, of Huntingdon, withdrew the name of McCamant, and Armstrong, Beckert, Espy, McCamant, Smith, Riddle, Robinson, Richards and Wharton voted solid for Ewing.

On the fourteenth ballot, Robinson, of Mercer, changed his vote from Ewing to Davis. Davis then had 46, Jones 46, Ewing 8. Several ineffectual motions were made by the Republicans to adjourn.

On the fifteen ballot Ewing, who had voted for Davis, changed his vote to Mann, of Potter, leaving Davis 45.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin, offered a resolution to the effect that it was the plain duty of the Republican members to give a cordial support to the nominee of the majority, and that the odium and responsibility of the delay must rest upon those Republicans who refuse to yield assent to the expressed will of the party.

Mr. Hickman, Republican, of Chester, raised the point that nothing was in order but balloting or adjournment. He moved to adjourn because the Republicans could not proceed further without conference. Mr. Herr's resolution was ruled out by the Clerk.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

It is thought that the refractory Republicans will yield to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, January 8, 1868.

Negotiations were made to-night, by which the eight dissenting Republicans will come in for Davis to-morrow, in which case prominent positions on committees will be assigned them.

The eight dissenting Republicans will come out in a card in the *State Guard* to-morrow morning, denying that they are disorganizers, and promising to justify themselves to their constituents. They held a caucus this afternoon and will doubtless come in to-morrow.

To Western Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 8.—There is no change whatever in the political situation. The organization of the House appears to be as far distant as ever. Nine of the bolters have made a binding agreement among themselves not to vote for Mr. Davis, the candidate regularly nominated by the Republican caucus for Speaker, under any circumstances, and the friends of Davis are equally unyielding.

The Democratic State Central Committee has deemed it best to take no action in the matter, and make no recommendation to its party members. Meantime the Democrats have some hopes that affairs will so change as to give them the Speaker. Such a result is actually possible, but not probable.

The Republican Caucuses---The Course of the Disorganizers---General W. W. Irwin will be the State Treasurer.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 7, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon the Union Republican Senators met in caucus to nominate officers for the present session. General White, of Indiana, was made Chairman, and, as has been customary for time immemorial, when the political complexion of the Senate has not been changed by the preceding fall elections, Hon. James L. Graham, of Allegheny, who was elected Speaker at the close of the last session, was renominated by acclamation. For the Union Republican Senators to have done anything else would have been to stigmatize Mr. Graham as unworthy of their confidence, and as he always been recognized as an honorable, high toned gentlemen, they unanimously indorsed him by giving him the nomination. How he will frame his committees remains to be seen. From his character the public has a right to presume he will do it in accordance with the sentiments of his constituents and the public at large.

The members of the House met last night in Committee Rooms Nos. 11 and 13, and organized the caucus by electing Hon. Geo. Wilson, of your city, Chairman. Hon. E. W. Davis, of Bucks county, was nominated for Speaker by acclamation.

The contest for Chief Clerk had narrowed itself down on Saturday last to McAfee, of Westmoreland; Russell, of Allegheny, and Shelledge, of Northampton, neither of whom could be nominated so long as they remained candidates. Hence somebody must decline or withdraw. Upon a careful count of the vote between these three on Monday morning, it was found to stand about even, each candidate having eighteen votes. That being the fact, Mr. McAfee, of Westmoreland, very generously declined in favor of Gen. Selfridge, thus securing his nomination. The vote in caucus stood as follows: Selfridge, 36; Russell, 19—showing only forty five members in caucus. The question naturally arises, where were the other nine? Were they sick and confined to their rooms? Had they been taken ill suddenly? For they were all seen in apparently good health that very afternoon. No; these men were found to be all in good health, but their candidate for speaker was in the minority, and therefore, they, by their actions, indicated that they would do what the Secessionists in the South did in 1860—refuse to submit to the majority. There were nine of these men—at least there were nine absent—although it is stated that one of your members, George R. Riddle, did not absent himself as a disorganizer, and that he will act with the majority. His character would forbid any other supposition. Mr. Robinson, of Mercer, was also another absentee. It is understood that he will not jeopardize his good name by refusing to act to-day with the majority. He is a new member, and acknowledged to be a man of integrity; but evidently was imposed upon by designating men. The balance of the absentees I have nothing to say about, except that I fear their recent interests will badly justify their course. If they act like men who believe that there is a radical difference between loyalty and treason, and between the friends of the Union and its enemies, they will show by their actions to-day that they are honestly de-irous of sustaining the only loyal organization that existed during the war. What surprised everybody here was the fact that Mr. McCamant, the minority candidate for Speaker, was amongst the absentees. His absence was a grand mistake, and his friends—his true friends—regret it very much. He certainly listened to bad advisers, or allowed himself to be used under considerable pressure. To-day will develop the programme of the bolters.

Mr. McKee, of Allegheny, and Mr. Harbeson, of Lawrence, having withdrawn as candidates for Assistant Clerk, Hon. El. Loe, of Philadelphia, was nominated without opposition. It is understood that Hon. George Wilson, of your city, will be the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and that Mr. Davis will appoint eighteen—a majority—of the members of that Committee who are known to be Free Railroad men, and having done that he will have done his duty and redeemed his pledges. I don't mean the least flattery when I say that your member, George Wilson, has the undoubted confidence of every honest man here, and the respect of everybody, for even a rascal respects an honest man. The State Treasurer is now the exciting question. General Irwin will certainly be the man. JUNIUS.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

The Congressional Contest---Republican Nomination between Brinkerhoff and Gen. Beatty---Col. Gurley, the Probable Democratic Nominee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., January 8, 1868.

Politics are pretty warm here to-day. Both parties are engaged in the discussion of the merits of the different candidates for Congress. A pretty warm opposition to Brinkerhoff, Republican, has developed itself, but his friends still claim a majority of the country delegation, and the popular sympathy. A large number of politicians leave for Galion to-night and more in the morning. It is thought that the nomination lies between Brinkerhoff and Gen. Beatty, of Morrow county. It is strongly urged against Beatty by some that, being a banker, he would, in the present state of the public mind in regard to finances, lose votes enough on that account to give the district to the Democrats. The Convention to-morrow promises to be largely attended.

Col. Burns, of Richland, will probably be the Democratic nominee, although he has bitter opposition here and elsewhere in the District, principally from the Breckenridge-Vallandigham Democracy, on account of his participation in the war, and of having scratched Vallandigham in 1863. The threatened Cary diversion of Hubbell will probably die still-born. Burns will never consent to throw away this promising chance. The Democracy propose to make a vigorous contest whoever may be the candidate, and have already announced meetings in every school district in the county.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O.

The Late Poisoning Case---Mother of the Three Children Charged with the Crime.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., January 8, 1868.

Mrs. Bowsher, the mother of the three children whose deaths by poisoning occurred recently, was arrested last night as the perpetrator of the terrible crime. She is a woman of about forty years of age, and has been a widow for several years, and during that time her reputation has been none of the best. There will be a preliminary examination of the case to-morrow before Justice Myers, when some of the facts will probably be made known.

BOSTON.

The Homeless Invalid Soldiers---Sale of Steamers---Death of Samuel Nicolson---Memorial Church.

BOSTON, January 8.—The invalids who occupied the Military Asylum burned at Augusta are to be removed to the Soldiers' Homes at Philadelphia and New York.

It is pretty well established that the steamers Ontario and Erie will be sold to New York parties, leaving Boston without any direct communication with Liverpool.

The Memorial Church, at Georgetown, erected through the liberality of George Peabody, was dedicated to-day.

Samuel Nicolson, inventor of the pavement of that name, is dead.

Campbell's large tannery and shoe manufactory, in Stoneham, was burned this morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 8, 1868.

THE ROCK ISLAND DIFFICULTY.

The Rock Island dispute is assuming a somewhat serious phase. An attachment has been placed on the funds of the Company, with a view to placing the proceeds of the late sale of new stock in the hands of the Court. The Banks, however, reported only $157,000 of the Company's money in their hands. Referees were appointed by the Court, but the Directors refused to produce the books of the Company, and are placed under contempt. The books, it is understood, have been removed to Chicago.

ARRIVALS.

The steamer Bellona, from London, has arrived. The Santiago de Cuba, from Aspinwall, brings intelligence of the death of Col. Murray, United States Inspector at Panama.

CINCINNATI.

Failure of a Hotel Firm---Delinquent Whisky Tax.

CINCINNATI, January 8.—Crittenden & Sargeant, proprietors of the Clarendon Hotel, have failed with liabilities amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars. The hotel will be closed to-morrow.

The United States District Attorney has filed suits against Grotenkemper & Co. for one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars for delinquent whisky tax. A similar suit has been entered against David Gibson, amount not ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fenian Procession---Convention of Boys in Blue.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.—There was a Fenian procession to-day in honor of the memories of the Irishmen executed at Manchester. The Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania met in State convention this morning. Gen. Jas. A. Beever, a one-legged soldier, was elected temporary chairman. The attendance is very large.

A LONDON correspondent says: An influentia though a small body of the Roman Catholic laity in England are vexed with the authorities of Rome for forbidding Catholic students to resort to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. A collision is undoubtedly impending between the Catholicizing party and the liberal party in Oxford on the subject of the philosophical teaching in the final school, and in this collision an educational principle is at stake.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

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NOMINATIONS BY PRESIDENT.

The Cotton Tax Question.

The Indian Commissioner's Report.

The Democratic Banquet.

Enthusiastic Reception of the President.

Letter from Geo. H. Pendleton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1868.

Nominations.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: John Robertson, Postmaster at New Lisbon, O.; Samuel P. Daniels, Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis, Indiana; Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, to be Minister to Venezuela.

The Cotton Tax.

The bill repealing the tax on cotton came over from the Senate this morning, and was laid before the House, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. That Committee will consider the Senate amendments to the bill at their meeting to-morrow, and the general opinion is that it will agree to report against them. It seems probable that the matter will have to be settled finally in a Committee of Conference.

Indian Commission Report.

Major General Sherman, Senator Sherman, Major General Harney, and Commissioner Taylor, Indian Commissioners, visited the President to-day and presented their report. After the other members of the Commission had retired General Sherman had a long interview with the President.

John Young Brown's Case.

There has been no meeting of the Committee of Elections this week, and at the meeting to morrow the committee will report five to four against the admission of John Young Brown, from the Second District of Kentucky, on the ground of disloyalty.

Committees.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House held a meeting this morning, but transacted no business of importance. The Senate Finance Committee did not meet this morning.

The Democratic Banquet.

The Democratic banquet in honor of the fifty third anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, took place to-night, and was attended by about two hundred guests. The Marine band was present in full force, and the tables were handsomely and elaborately decorated appropriately for the day. The President was enthusiastically received, the entire audience rising and the band playing "Hail to the Chief" as he entered the room.

A large number of letters of regret were received from Mayor Hoffman, Ex-Governor Swann and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, August Belmont, of New York, Clingman, of North Carolina, Pendleton, and others. The speechmaking did not commence until a late hour, but at the time of sending this dispatch it had been confined to the toasts, and was not out of the usual line. The President spoke very briefly. Among the letters read was the following from Geo. H. Pendleton:

CINCINNATTI, January 4, 1867,

J. D. Hoover, Esq., Washington—

My Dear Sir: I regret that I cannot participate in your celebration of the 8th instant. It will be an occasion of unusual interest. The attempted obliteration of the ten States lately under the false pretence of reconstruction of the Union; the utter subversion of the Constitution to accomplish this end; the profligacy and corruption pervading every branch of the public service, have brought out their proper results. The reaction against the revolutionary violence and license of the past years has at last commenced. Its progress will be aided by a worthy contemplation of the life and character of Jackson, of his firm patriotism, of his unconquerable energy, his unrivaling courage, and of the fidelity with which he maintained the rights and dignity and equality of the States at the same time that he forced obedience to the Constitution. It will be well to remember by whom, and where, and for what purpose the last battle of the war of 1812 was fought, and also by whom that rebellion was put down. The fact that the State then saved from a foreign foe is now governed by military power in order to compel its people to adopt a constitution which they do not approve, and to establish institutions which they abhor. The contrast will wake sympathies and awaken sensibilities, in the midst of which we may hope that hatred and bitterness and vengeance will melt away, and that kindness and good will and affection for the Union by the ties of interest and affection and contentment which alone can effectually constitute us one people.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

Jonathan D. Hoover, Chairman of the Committee, announced that letters had been received from the following gentlemen: Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, Hon. John Quincy Adams, Hon. August Belmont, Governor Odin Bourie, Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, Ex-Governor Parker, of New Jersey; Ex-President Pierce, Ex-President Buchanan, Secretary McCulloch, Governor Swann, of Maryland; Rear Admiral Read; Col. Chas. G. Greene, of Boston; Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Iowa, Hon. John A. Greene, of New York; Hon. John M. Binckley, United States Assistant Attorney General; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina; Ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut; Hon. F. Blair and others.

Ex-President Pierce's letter contrasts the present condition of the country with that when Jackson was President, and particularly Tennessee, which is humiliated under a reign of absolutism. He hopes the day is not remote when the Union shall be in fact restored, each State standing forth as coequal of every other State, with dignity, equality and rights unimpaired, and thinks he observes marked and cheering indications that the people are rising in their majesty to deliver their country from misrule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 8, 1868.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE WITH AMERICAN VESSELS.

The President sent a message to the House to-day, in answer to a resolution, censuring the alleged interference by a Russian man-of-war with vessels of the United States in Ochotsk Sea, the Russian having warned out of the bays near Shanter Island certain American whale ships which were found there. One of them not replying with sufficient promptness, was fired at with solid shot, whereupon she took her departure. These facts were communicated by the State Department by Mr. Chase, Vice-Commercial Agent in the Amoor country. Mr. Wicks, of Massachusetts, also communicated to Mr. Seward, from Captain Thomas, master of the ship Europa, that that and other vessels, while cruising for whales, had been disturbed by a Russian vessel, and invoking protection of the Government. Mr. Seward, on March 23d of last October, addressed a letter to Mr. Stoeckel, asking whether the latter had received any information on the subject. Mr. Stoeckel replied on the 28th of December, that he had reason to believe the statement in question was the result of exaggeration, and he would address his Government without delay on the subject, in order to ascertain the facts.

TAX COLLECTED FROM NATIONAL BANKS.

In response to a Senate resolution calling for information in regard to the taxation of National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted a statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the amount of each annual tax collected from National Banks up to June 30th, 1867, to be $13,038,330; amount of bonds held December 28th, 1867, as security for bank circulation deposited in the Treasury, $347,769,800; amount bearing interest at 5 per cent. in coin, $89,656,950; bearing interest at 6 per cent., lawful money, $5,577,000; total, $340,997,750. The aggregate amount of interest paid on bonds by National Banks from those paid by State Banks and private bankers, but he gives the total amount of license tax collected from all banks during 1865 and 1867 as $3,543,051, and the total tax on dividends and profits for the same time at $9,032,361.

A GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of the Philadelphia Constitutional Club presented a gold medal, costing $1,000, to the President to-day.

THE STANTON CASE.

The Senate Military Committee have as yet taken no action on Howard's report in Stanton's case.

WHISKY METERS.

The House Ways and Means Committee have decided to recommend to Congress the appointment of a new special commission to thoroughly examine all whisky meters.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION

To-day presented their report to the President.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The name of Thomas N. Stillwell, of Indiana, has been sent to the Senate as Minister to Austria.

TEST CASES ON CONSTITUTIONALITY OF RECONSTRUCTION ACTS.

A special from Washington to the *Telegram* says: I have the best authority for stating that in the cases brought before the United States Supreme Court last spring by the States of Mississippi and Georgia, testing the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts, the decision of the majority of the Court will be adverse thereto. It is likely the minority of the court will be smaller than at first supposed, and there are even hints that Chief Justice Chase may not care to place upon record a dissenting opinion. Such a decision will strike down at a blow all the reconstruction work thus far done, and leave the decision of the next Presidential contest in the hands of the North. A disposition is manifested in the House not to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill repealing the tax on cotton.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH CIVIL PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A case has been brought to the notice of the President, wherein the Superior Court of Raleigh, N. C., has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* which the proper officer refuses to serve, fearing interference of the military authorities. At the request of prominent citizens of Raleigh, a gentleman here last evening placed the matter before the President, with an appeal to him to request the service of the writ. The request is under consideration.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Benj. C. Nixon, Postmaster, Jeffersonville, Ind.; John Robertson, Postmaster, New Lisbon, O.; Jos. S. Collins, Postmaster, Fort Randall, Dakota; Wm. G. Powers, Postmaster, Mount Vernon, Iowa; Philip B. Foulke, Naval Officer, New Orleans; Elisha B. Hamilton, Surveyor of Customs, Quincy, Ill.; Thos. Stillwell, Indiana, Minister resident at Venezuela; he having been appointed during the recess; J. B. Jones, Penson Agent, Fort Gibson, Cherokee Country; S. P. Daniels, Indiana, Receiver of Public Moneys at Indianapolis.

THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, received from Brevet Brigadier General T. T. Sewell, Acting Assistant Inspector General, a report dated Holly Springs, Mississippi, December 28th, and giving a statement of his late tour of inspection through South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. With regard to Georgia, Gen. Sewell states that matters are generally in a satisfactory condition in the upper counties. The Freedmen are doing well, but reports from the lower counties of the southern part of the State indicate that there is some lawlessness among them, resulting from the unsettled condition of affairs. The planters are unable to hire hands, and the freedmen discontent, and no doubt in many instances the freedmen have sought a remedy for supposed wrongs in acts of violence. This has prevailed to some extent, and General Sewell had learned of no serious outbreak. The complaints are that the negroes plunder and in some instances seize the crops for their wages. General Lewis was to leave Atlanta for that part of the State on the 30th ult., to personally investigate complaints and inaugurate measures to prevent their recurrence. General Sewell also writes that at present there is little or no destitution in that State, and no aid needed except to hospitals and asylums.

The Superintendent of Schools is prosecuting his work vigorously, and with the most practical results.

General Sewell has had an interview with General Ord, in relation to matters in Mississippi, as also with citizens and persons from different parts of the State. He expresses some difference of opinion with General Ord as to there being much cause for apprehension of serious trouble there, and states that there are in his office many letters and papers from different parts of the State, purporting to give the condition of affairs as they exist; but these are merely statements of what they fear may take place; and personal appeals for aid from indigent white people—also petitions from planters and factors for his interference to protect them against the frauds of each other.

Considerable apprehension is manifested of a negro insurrection. It is said there are organizations for that purpose, but General Sewell had discovered no evidences of such. He thinks that during the winter there will be considerable destitution along the river counties, and said from Government may be required to prevent suffering. A detachment of troops, consisting of companies B, C, F and K of the Twelfth Infantry, Brevet Brigadier General Lieut. Col. Henry E. Magruder, Major Twelfth Infantry, left here yesterday under orders to report to the Commanding General of the Second Military District at Charleston, South Carolina.

NOT CONSOLIDATED.

The consolidation of the York River with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, was defeated yesterday by the State vote of Virginia being cast against it.

INDIANA.

State Democratic Convention---Hendricks Nominated for Governor---The Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 8.—At the afternoon session of the Democratic Convention, the President presented the resolutions from Ohio, tendering greetings to this Convention and indorsing Pendleton for President of the United States, which were received with great applause. The order of business being the nomination of a State ticket, the following named gentlemen were nominated for the office of Governor, by ballot, on first election: For Governor, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Marion county, by acclamation; for Lieut. Governor, A. P. Edgerton, of Allen county, on fourth ballot; for Secretary of State, General Reuben C. Kise, of Boone county, on first ballot; for Auditor of State, Joseph V. Bemus-difer, of Franklin county, on second ballot; for Treasurer of State, James B. Ryan, of Marion, on first ballot; for Clerk of Supreme Court, John S. Bloss, of Cass county, on second ballot; for Reporter of Supreme Court, M. A. O. Hackard, of Marshall county, on fourth ballot.

The Committee on resolutions reported the following platform, which, after some opposition to the words and preference in the last resolution, were adopted, when, the business of the Convention having been finished, amid loud calls for Voorhees and Hendricks, the latter came forward and addressed the Convention:

Resolved, That language is not adequate to express our abhorrence and condemnation of the radical reconstruction policy of Congress, a policy condemned by every consideration of duty and of constitutional obligations; a policy fraught with the most alarming apprehension to the future of the States of the Union and destruction to the Union itself; a policy that legally forbids us to call it by that name; a policy that requires a large standing army which adds nearly one hundred millions of dollars annually to the expenses of the Government, while it begets the most alarming apprehension of which is the continued power of the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a party which has boldly violated every pledge solemnly made with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all power in the hands of the government in the ultimate radical party in Congress, and public wrongs, if not crimes, against the American people, will sooner or later overwhelm our national government in one common and appalling ruin; we demand the unconditional repeal of the act of Congress conferring exclusive rich s and privileges upon any class or classes of citizens at the expense of other classes.

Resolved, That the National Bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished and United States notes substituted in lieu of the National Bank currency, thus saving to the people the interest on four hundred million dollars annually, and until such system of banks shall be abolished, that the circulation and the shares of such banks in Indiana shall be subject to the same taxation, State and municipal, as other property pays.

Resolved, That the bonds and other securities of the United States, with every other species of property, should bear its equal proportion of taxation for the support of the municipal governments in that end the bonds and other securities of the United States ought to be taxed by Congress for the benefit of the municipalities equally with and to the tax imposed on property in the several States for local purposes.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the payment of the currency and bonds in the United States commonly called greenbacks, except where expressly made payable in gold by law, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the unjust and iniquitous tariff we now have, for we ought to be free trade, and a tariff adapted solely to revenue only.

Resolved, That the monstrous extravagance of the Republican leaders in the administration of the Government, at all times and all places, has been prodigalized to an extent unparalleled in history, and for the hundreds of millions of dollars expended by them since the termination of the war, we have nothing to show save several States under military subjugation, a desolated South, a ruined commerce, a depreciated industry; that the burthen of taxation, too grievous to be borne, has been imposed by them on the people of trust and a thorough course of retrenchment and reform.

Resolved, That while we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negro, and we deny the right of Congress to exercise such power, that is the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native-born or naturalized of the United States, at home and abroad, in regard to the just and lawful claim of foreign nations to a special allegiance.

Resolved, That to attempt to regulate the moral habits of any people by legislation is foolish in wise and despotic, and we are opposed to that class of legislation which seeks to prohibit by penalties the enjoyment of all proper appetites and amusements.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in sacred recollection the dead who freely sacrificed their lives in the defence of the Union, that the people present and future generation might enjoy the rich inheritance of a form of government that secures an equality of rights and privileges to all the citizens thereof; that the nation owes to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the Union the highest debt of gratitude and gratitude for the great sacrifices they made in the late war, and to those disabled in the service of the Union, and the widows and orphans of those who fell in the field of battle, or died in the military service of the Union, such pensionary aid as will enable them to enjoy the substantial necessaries of life.

Resolved, That we recognize in the restoration of the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and United States, a policy which would have given to each, peace and prosperity to the people, and dispelled the dark cloud caused by the vindictive measures of a radical Congress. That such, in our opinion, have the President's policy would have been, in our opinion, have saved the nation the expenditure of untold millions of treasure, hastened the burthens of taxation, secured peace to the South and prosperity to the Union.

Resolved, That Major General Hancock, by his orders at New Orleans reinstating the civil rights of the people, and by his official conduct, has manifested the highest respect for constitutional liberty, for which he deserves the commendation of all friends of constitutional government, and who revere the noble profession of arms; like the great and good Washington, this gallant soldier had learned to respect civil rights, and is a statesman and patriot, and to declare that in time of peace military tribunals should have no place in our jurisprudence, and therefore honor to Hancock, and pledge to rise above the laws.

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democracy of our sister State of Ohio on the gallant political campaign inaugurated in the State of Ohio, which campaign is marked by the highest order of devotion, ability and effort, and that prominent and close associated with the name of the Hon. George H. Pendleton, identical with the vital measures upon which our party enters the canvass for '68, together with his ability as a statesman, and his high personal qualities, all admirable him to the consideration of the Convention as a true and consistent Democrat and one who has our entire confidence and preference.

The banking house of H. Markell & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, closed its doors Tuesday morning, with liabilities amounting to $65,000. Their assets are estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Formal Opening to Oil City.

An Important Event.

The History of the Road.

Its Difficulties and Triumphs.

A Grand Excursion, Etc.

Ovation at Franklin.

Brilliant Reception at Oil City.

Welcome at Every Point on the Line

From time to time, in the columns of the COMMERCIAL, we have recorded with pleasure and satisfaction every step, however insignificant, made in the progress of the Allegheny Valley Railroad towards completion, believing it to be of vital importance to our city in a business point of view, and at the same time one of the most valuable avenues of trade in the Commonwealth. With feelings of civic pride, and a lively appreciation of the magnitude of the achievement, we recently recorded the completion of the road, and its opening through to Oil City for the carrying of freight and passengers. It now devolves upon us to detail the formal opening, which took place yesterday, and which was celebrated by a grand excursion from this city.

Before doing so, however, we will lay before our readers a brief history of the road, and give some material facts which cannot fail to prove interesting to the general public.

HISTORY OF THE ROAD.

The act authorizing the incorporation of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company was passed on the 4th of April, 1827, but it was not until the 10th of January, 1852, that the letters patent were issued. The original act authorized the construction of a line of railway "along the valley of the Allegheny river to a point near the Southern boundary line of the State of New York," but this circuitous river route was subsequently modified, so that the road could connect with the works of other States. On the 13th of February, 1852, the company organized by appointing Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, President, and Messrs. J. T. Logan, F. R. Brunot, Geo. W. Jackson, L. Wilmarth, Joseph Buffington and Thomas McCulloch, Managers.

The survey of the route was soon after commenced under the direction of W. Milnor Roberts as chief engineer. Over fifteen hundred miles of the different routes were surveyed, and on the 4th of March, 1853, a contract was made with Messrs. Chamberlin, Loech & Co. for the construction of the whole work—iron excepted. The First Division, from Pittsburgh to Kittanning (43 miles), was to be completed November 1st, 1854. The Second Division, from Kittanning to Brookville (45 miles), to be completed July 1st, 1856. Third Division, from Brookville to Clarion river (45 miles), July 1st, 1856. Fourth Division, from Clarion river to State line (43 miles), December 1st, 1856. As originally surveyed and contracted for, the length of the main line was 179 miles.

BREAKING GROUND.

The first ground was broken near Lawrence, ville, on the 17th of March, 1853, and by the first of May following the work on the First Division was fully under progress. Owing to difficulties which could not be overcome, work was delayed on the Second Division for a considerable length of time.

THE FIRST PASSENGER TRAINS.

On the 23d of October, 1855, passenger cars commenced running on that part of the road between Lawrenceville and Kiskiminetas, and first passenger train was placed in charge of Wm. A. Lee, Conductor; Samuel Copeland, Engineer; and S. Caldwell, Baggage Master. December 11, 1855, the road was opened for business to Crooked Creek, ten miles north of Kiskiminetas, and through to Kittanning, January 23, 1856. The total cost of the road, between Pittsburgh and Kittanning, forty-three miles, including discounts, interest, machinery, rolling stock, etc., was $1,700,000. The earnings, though limited at first, gave every indication that the enterprise would pay liberally when the road was completed.

THE MAHONING EXTENSION.

In July, 1863, the work on the "Mahoning Extension" was put under contract, and in May, 1866, this link (extending from Kittanning to the mouth of the Mahoning, a distance of eleven miles,) was opened for traffic.

THE EXTENSION TO THE OIL REGIONS.

The extension of the road to Franklin, and thus to the oil-regions, began to engage the attention of the managers and our leading business men, as early as 1861, but it was not until a much later period that effective measures were adopted looking to the accomplishment of that important result. The road was originally organized with the design of forming a connection with the railway lines running through the northwestern part of our State, or which might be induced to meet it at the New York line. The discoveries in the oil regions gave an additional incentive to perseverance in the work of extending the road to Franklin, but our business men were slow to appreciate, or avail themselves of, the advantages which would result to the trade of Pittsburgh by a direct railway communication with the center of the oil producing region.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company, held in 1861, the President (Mr. Brunot) urged the importance of finishing the line to Franklin, and the subject largely engaged the attention of the managers that year, without any definite results. In 1865 it was again a subject of paramount interest to the stockholders, and at the meeting of February a preamble was adopted setting forth "the importance of an immediate extension of the road to meet the growing trade between the city of Pittsburgh and the Northwest," and a resolution passed requesting the incoming Board of Managers "to use all means and powers under the charter" to make such connections "as will open to this road new facilities for the transportation of oil and other products, and that measures be instituted as soon as may be practicable to effect these objects."

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The new board, consisting of Mr. Brunot, as President, and Messrs. George Black, James B. Murray, James Park, Jr., Nathaniel Holmes, B. F. Jones and Wm. K. Nimick, set to work earnestly to accomplish the wish of the stockholders, and put under contract a portion of the link between Kittanning and the mouth of the Mahoning. In regard to the further extension contemplated by the resolution, greater difficulties presented themselves. It involved the necessity of providing for an expenditure of two and a half millions of dollars. The stock of the company was selling at five dollars per share, and the bonds were at less than ninety cents on the dollar. Of course no one would subscribe new stock at par, and it was folly to attempt the issue of any more bonds than the current receipts would pay interest on. Successive attempts were made to interest capitalists, or some one of the leading railroads supposed to have an interest in this direction, but without avail. The fact was finally developed that the desired extension must be made by a new and separate organization, or by the slow process of applying the surplus earnings to the work. A charter was accordingly procured for a new company, the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company, in which the interests of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company were protected by a proviso "that the said grant shall not in any manner interfere with the surveys, rights and privileges heretofore granted to the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company."

ANOTHER UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

At the annual meeting, in 1864, the Board reported its action in co-operating with other parties in procuring a separate charter under which the road was to be pushed through to the oil regions. The stockholders, at the same meeting, approved the action of the Board. Subscription to the stock of the Mahoning and French Creek Railroad Company were soon after opened, and when the company had been organized the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, after much negotiation, entered into an agreement with said company, which secured the extension of the road without any expenditure or additional indebtedness, and also thirty-five per cent. of the gross revenue from all the additional trade which the extension would bring over the road, and, without any cost in procuring or carrying it. On the 5th of January, 1865, this contract was ratified by a large vote of the stockholders.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF COLONEL PHILLIPS.

In 1866, Colonel William Phillips, who had been in the Board the previous year, was elected President. At the annual meeting, in February of that year, it was reported that the French Creek and Mahoning Railroad Company had failed to comply with the terms and stipulations of the contract, and that the arr

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

AN interesting article on the Northern Pacific Railroad will be found on the third page.

OHIO is for PENDLETON, and just now Ohio is in good standing in the Democratic church. The State Convention at Columbus yesterday declared that "GEORGE H. PENDLETON is the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Ohio for the next President of the United States," and the presiding officer was directed to publish the fact to the four corners of the earth. Wereupon Mr. PENDLETON himself was introduced and spoke at length. This action will tend to make things rather lively in the Democratic camp.

AN appeal is made to the citizens of New York, and we presume of the North in general, for aid to Gen. LEE's College in Virginia; and Mr. BEECHER has led off with a $1,000 donation. He, at least, does not fear that the institution will teach ideas that will produce another rebellion, or do anything to help the reactionary policy regarding slavery. At the very least, those who sympatized with Gen. LEE when at the head of the rebel armies will remember him in his attempts to teach the arts of peace.

THE challenge to Congress by the President, and his avowed intention to do everything in his power to hinder, and if possible frustrate reconstruction, we are glad to see is likely to produce such action on the part of the people, as will protect the South and the country from the machinations of Mr. JOHNSON. When it was discovered that the Reconstruction laws left in the hands of the President important powers and duties which were intended to be conferred on GRANT, Congress should have promptly remedied the error. But it did not, hoping perhaps that no serious mischief would be the consequence. But the hope, if it did exist, has not been realized. We are glad to see, therefore, that the House of Representatives have taken steps contemplating the placing of the unreconstructed States as a single Military District under Gen. GRANT—such being the import of the resolution referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

IN spite of the statements of Mr. WELLS, the Special Revenue Commissioner, the fact remains that the whisky tax is not collected, and for the same reason the rebellion was for a time successful—the employment of better skill by the scoundrels than by the Government. The law is good enough, except, perhaps, in some of the details. What is wanted is higher capacity and more honesty in administering it. That there has been anything like the proper effort to secure these, would be absurd to pretend. Of the tax of two dollars a gallon the Government is getting from five to eight cents only. Probably it would not be good policy to cheat more than that. At one time the cheating was not one-half or a quarter as much. The depredators on the revenue have grown sharp and daring, and no corresponding efforts to check-mate them have been made by the Government. We believe that the Revenue Department does not pretend to deny that the whisky tax is evaded by a huge and thoroughly organized fraud,—the worst feature of the case being that it is proposed to submit to it without a determined effort to collect the tax. We trust Congress will do nothing of the sort, but, as in the dark hours of the rebellion, seek for men equal to the emergency.

THE DEAD-LOCK AT HARRISBURG.

The dead-lock on the House Speakership at Harrisburg continues. The nine Republican members, including Messrs. RIDDLE, SMITH and BECKERT, of Allegheny, who have bolted the action of the regular caucus, unfortunately are able to prevent a choice and frustrate the will of the forty-four Republicans who support Mr. DAVIS, the regular nominee. Report says there is some talk of the supporters of DAVIS compromising with the Democrats by electing Mr. JONES, their candidate, and taking all the other offices. We hope there is no ground for such a report, and that no such bargain, or bargain of any kind, will be made with the opposition. The forty-four should stand by DAVIS, and by so doing stand by the principle that the majority has the right to rule. Any other course would be a discreditable surrender—a surrender not of the Speakership merely, but of the vital principle of Republicanism, and of right itself. On the recusant members let the responsibility rest. Unless they can show some better reason for bolting than they have yet shown—which is just no reason at all—they will have the support of nobody and will stand alone, their action universally condemned by their party and by the people at large. We can see no reason why the majority should surrender to the minority, nor should they forsake the position they so legitimately and rightfully occupy. The Republican party will not approve of the proposed bargain. There is no necessity for it. Faithfulness to the rights of the majority forbid it. There is no public interest that will suffer from the vindication of the principle of the right of the majority to rule, and on this line the majority can afford to fight it out, if it takes all winter.

OULD IRELAND.

Whatever difference of opinion or of feeling may exist among us in regard to Fenianism, we suppose that there is little or none in regard to the duty that lies on England to change her governmental policy towards Ireland. It can never be agreeable to a people of one race and religion to be ruled by people coming from beyond sea, who belong to another race and profess another religion. This circumstance must always be a grievance to the Catholic and Celtic population of the Emerald Isle so long as England shall continue to rule it. The only way to abate this source of annoyance would be to expel the government which has controlled the island for six hundred years, a consummation not likely to be witnessed in our time. There are, however, certain causes of complaint in the present English Government in Ireland that could be easily removed, and which would have a powerful influence in calming the irritation of the Irish, if not in removing it entirely. For example, at present the only two institutions in Ireland where a university degree can be taken are, first Trinity College, Dublin, an institution under the management of the established church, and in which the only form of religion recognized is the Protestantism of the established church, and second, one or other of the Queen's colleges. To the pious Catholic training in one of the Queen's colleges is quite as objectionable as in Trinity College, inasmuch as no particular form of religion receives countenance or recognition. With the feeling widely prevailing in this country about college degrees, this would not seem an intolerable grievance, but no such indifference on the subject exists or can exist in any portion of Great Britain. There a university degree is a civil privilege, conferring rights, immunities and social dignity. There are numerous positions of profit and honor accessible only to those who have obtained the coveted distinction, and the right of writing themselves A. B. or A. M. or L. L. D. In this matter we are far in advance of the folks over the water. A widely extended and deeply seated belief prevails there that any man who has obtained one of these degrees, is necessarily what they call "a gentleman and a scholar," whereas we, on this side of the Atlantic, have long ago got over that, as well as many other pleasing and useful illusions.

Another grievance of which the Irish with reason complain consists in the mode of land-tenure. We may not assume that our readers are either lawyers enough, or enough interested in law to take any satisfaction in the explanation of this. Perhaps we are not lawyers enough to explain it satisfactorily. Let it suffice to say there is a great and real wrong in the matter. But the heavy and crowning cause of complaint of the Irish Catholics is the Established Church. It is impossible even for a liberal Protestant to read without indignation and pity a mere statement of the hardships and causes of disgust involved in this establishment. It is, however, the grievence with which all readers in this country are best acquainted, and there is no occasion to enter into an elucidation of the subject. In view of these undeniable wrongs of Ireland—the mother island of many among us—it is highly satisfactory to read the admirable speech of Mr. GLADSTONE delivered at Southport a short time ago. He candidly admits the wrongs of Ireland, and shows plainly enough that he is ready to do something for their removal. From the applause with which his remarks were received, and from other indications, we need not mention, there is reason to hope that some measures will be speedily initiated for the soothing of the sores of "Ould Ireland." It is, to be sure, a pity that these decided indications of a desire to take steps in the right direction, should appear contemporaneously with the demonstrations of Fenian depravity and brutality. Mr. GLADSTONE, however, is certain, and we may well be so too, that the best portion of the Catholics of Ireland, and of those who sympathize with them elsewhere, loathe, abhor and detest the crimes of these Fenians—and will recognize in the Reforms now adopted, not the outcome of terror, but the culmination of wise and humane thoughts which have been entertained for years by many of the best and most magnanimous Englishmen of the century.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

On the second page of the most celebrated book ever written on education stands the sentence, "We fashion plants by culture and men by education." This is the fundamental and formative idea of the Kindergarten. Kindergarten means a garden of children. We believe that the originator of the name and the inventor of the thing was a German named FROEBEL. He instituted that the designation, by recalling or suggesting the method by which the gardener treats his plants, should indicate or symbolize what he considered as the right and natural way of training children. The institution, when introduced by him in Hamburg a few years ago, was something quite new; distinguished from the primary public school by including toys and playthings among its apparatus, and from the old fashioned infant school by a more definite and designed adaptation to all the requirements of the childish mind and heart. These gardens have now become common in their native land, and have also been extensively established—planted, if you please—in France, wherever there are circles of cultivated society. In that country the method is called "the new education." Some years ago one was opened in Boston by Miss ELIZABETH P. PEABODY, if we are not mistaken, which has served as a model for others since begun in various New England towns and villages.

It is considered as a necessity that the person in charge of one of these gardens shall be a woman, and a woman possessing endowments of head and heart, such as are not found in all, but such as, fortunately, are often found. To say that the qualifications required for this post would fit their possessor for a higher employment, would be at once a platitude and an absurdity. There can be no higher or more dignified employment for a woman than the work of training in the free way proposed, a score or more of little immortals. The self-denial implied and the awful responsibility assumed, combine to make the employment one of a sublime dignity which would have commanded the reverence of PLATO, but which, in view of the acts and words of a greater than PLATO, needs not the applause of any man to render it respectable. The qualifications required we may best and most briefly express by employing the words of the great poet of this century, in a slightly changed application, and saying that the gardener in question must have—

> "the reason firm, the temperate will,
> Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;"

and again, that she must not be too bright or good, for "transient sorrow, simple wiles, praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles."

Is there one of these Kindergardens in our great community? We have been reproached—and the justice of the reproach cannot be denied—with our failure to provide parks and gardens for the promotion of the health and delectation of our citizens. Those who have seen and enjoyed those pleasant places of general resort in other large towns, must often have been reminded of the name by which one of these oases in the city desert has always been known to the Persians. In their language, and in their imagination too, a park is "a paradise." But for this neglect or postponement, an excuse satisfactory, or sufficient, at least in the estimation of practical people, may easily be found. It does not, however, appear so easy to justify our failure to employ an agency so admirably adapted as the Kindergarten, to promote the best welfare of the most interesting certainly—and perhaps the most important portion of our population—the babies. We say babies, for the Kindergarten rests upon the old Greek theory that the education of a human being ought to commence in the nurse's arms. For that matter, it was the Roman theory too, for VARRO says, "the nurse educates, the master teaches," *(educat nutrix, docet magister)*. However, as we do not feel master of the position at so early an age, we should put off the time of transplantation a little, and fix it—say at the age of two-and-a-half or three years. A little reflection is sufficient to show the advantages, present and prospective, which this institution, under efficient management, is well calculated to confer, both upon the child and upon society.

As to the benefits brought to the child there can be no doubt, we think. In regard to the happiness of little children, when left mainly to themselves, we are inclined to suspect that a general mistake prevails. PALEY, in his Moral Philosophy, when discussing the subject of happiness, refers in an interesting manner to the mere bliss of being as exemplified in infants. Whether sleeping or waking, if in repose and in health, a serene content rests upon the placid features of the little creature; a content which the prosaic Archdeacon seems to consider as chiefly the mere animal enjoyment of existence, and which the more imaginative WORDSWORTH is inclined, with PLATO, to ascribe to reminiscence of pre-existence—a sort of beatific vision of heaven lying to them in immediate retrospect. Hence his beautiful lines, hardly consistent with Westminster orthodoxy, "Heaven lies around us in our infancy." Whatever be the cause of it, we do not doubt the happiness of the infant in arms. But when it gets sufficient command of its legs and center of gravity to run about and try philosophical experiments, its heaven, we think, withdraws from it more and more. No doubt the child, "pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw," has many enjoyments; but taking account of its disappointed hopes and thwarted wishes, of its pains and penalties, we are satisfied that it ought not to be left to itself, or to the mere companions of its home, (who are almost always older or younger than itself,) for its needful amusement. The child is often at a loss for occupation. To live is to act; it is to make use of our organs, our senses and faculties, from which we derive the feeling of existence. Hence, as ROUSSEAU said, "a man may be buried at the age of a hundred who died from his birth." The child left to itself to realize this feeling of existence, often takes to breaking things in a most objectionable and inconvenient way, and sometimes lays the foundation of habits and tastes forever to be regretted. Every child ought to have at least one associate quite of its own age—more than one if possible—and a greater variety of interest than any ordinary home can afford. To supply this want the Kindergarten is the very thing required. The Garden is furnished with apparatus at once for amusement and instruction, invented by FROEBEL, after long study of the child-nature, and with perfect appreciation of all childish needs.

How often we have heard misanthropists dwell upon the selfishness of the very little folks, and with some ground too. Is it strange that the child shows the unamiable quality of its seniors it left entirely to its own invention for pastime? The fact is that the social instinct is quite as natural as the selfish, and will disclose its vigor quite as soon under the fostering stimulus of occasion. In the Kindergarten, in a somewhat numerous society of their equals in age and stage of development the little people take naturally to loving and helping one another. Conscience, apt to be quick in early days, is taught and guided. Natural eccentricities, morbid tendencies, undesirable idiosyncrasies are, at the only season of life when that is possible, modified and mitigated, if not eradicated, and at the very beginning of the unending career the human being is delivered from qualities, which, without such correction or discipline, may involve him or her in countless mortifications or even in permanent wretchedness. Of course, mental discipline and the acquisition of knowledge are very subordinate considerations at the time of life in our present thought. To make them prominent in the Kindergarten, would be very absurd as well as very mischievous. Still something may be done in that direction, and the little accomplished has been found by experience to tell pointedly on the subsequent intellectual progress of children thus trained.

We have dwelt so long on one side of the subject, without half exhausting it, however, that we may not to-day refer to its social aspect. We conclude by recommending to the attention of our readers a little book entitled "The Kindergarten Guide," prepared by Mrs. HORACE MANN and ELIZABETH P. PEABODY.

Surveyor General Campbell's Report.

The report of Surveyor General Campbell, of this State, is an interesting document, and shows that the business of the Land Office is improving under his management. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, the following business was transacted: New warrants issued, 261; patents on actual settlement, 3; excess tickets, 21; certificates to State Treasurer, 565; liens and mortgages paid, 6; purchase money paid into State Treasury, $13,807 14; warrant and patent fees, $4,089; contractors' fees, $9 92; copying fees, $2,978 88. Total paid into the State Treasury, $20,164 89, or a greater amount than was paid the preceding year. It is confidently expected that after the liens for unpatented lands are entered up, the receipts into the Treasury will largely exceed the annual revenue from the same source for many years past.

A great deal of labor has been expended by the clerical force of the department in getting up a list of the unpatented lands of the State, and calculating the amounts due thereon. These, so far it has been found there are due, $1,251,036 67 on 12,151 warrants, applications and other office rights, amounting to 4,134,443 acres; $35,477 75 mortgages and actual liens, on 26,047 acres—making the total sum due on returned surveys, mortgages and special liens, $1,332,036 67. Warrants and applications have been issued for 21,382 tracts' covering 5,106,672 acres, upon which no returns of survey have been received—making the total number of unpatented tracts, 43,638, covering 9,277,467 acres. The unpatented lots in Beaver, Bedford, Erie, Franklin, Warren, &c., have yet to be ascertained.

The Surveyor General suggests to the Legislature that the law for collecting amounts due for unpatented lands should be so improved as to make it thoroughly effective.

Relative to the Agricultural College Land Scrip, the report shows that the 780,000 acres donated to the State realized $459,186 40, of which sum $255,500 is invested in Pennsylvania bonds of 1867; $90,000 in Pennsylvania bonds of 1861 (war loan) and $126,600 in United States 5-20s, January and July series. The premiums paid on these investments amounted to $78,800 80. $5,000 of this fund to be devoted to the purchase of experimental farms. The interest and premium realized on the above investments amounted to $30,161 35, which was paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

The Reduction of Wages.

The movement now taking place for a reduction of wages appears to be quite general, extending from this city to nearly all the centers of manufacturing industry throughout the country. The firms in the metropolis that had not effected a reduction earlier in the winter, are now taking measures for that purpose. The reduction ranges from ten to twenty per cent. In Troy, Albany, Philadelphia, and in nearly all the manufacturing towns and villages in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New England, the reduction is in about the same ratio. In most cases the change has not been effected without trouble. In Pittsburgh in a number of instances a reduction has been effected—independent of the understanding among the Iron Masters—by the simple process of shutting down, they being content to run about long enough to get rid of their stock on hand. In other instances, however, the workmen, combining, have refused to accept the reduction, and have remained idle for weeks. In Cincinnati, we learn, the difficulty has been settled by the workmen accepting the reduction. In Chicago, on the other hand, the workmen have struck against a reduction of ten per cent., and have been idle for a month. In St. Louis and Cincinnati, that the extent and magnitude of Pittsburgh generally escape notice. Many persons therefore, learn now with surprise that the whole of Pittsburgh has a population of some two hundred thousand souls. We sincerely regret that at the election lately held there the people did not vote to make one consolidated city of it, so the approach of the period in 1870 for taking the national census renders it very desirable that Pittsburgh should not again figure in the official reports as one of the sixth rate cities of the republic, instead of one of the first rank, where she properly belongs. It is, however, gratifying to know that a step in the right direction has been made with each of the two leading cities all their outlying suburbs, has been taken. If now, the three divisions were consolidated into one city, it would always be easy to show the statistics of the real Pittsburgh. Hitherto this has been impossible for anybody except a Pittsburgher, and even many of them were unable to do it accurately. A good map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham should be printed, and widely circulated all over the republic.

THE HOUSE CLERKSHIP.—J. R. McAfee, of Westmoreland county, the efficient Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives, withdrew from the contest for Chief Clerk on Monday, and in a patriotic letter recommended his friends to support a soldier for the position. Mr. McAfee was a popular officer of the House last year, and stood well with his party friends in the present House for the position of Chief Clerk, but a sense of honor and duty to those who imperilled their lives on the field of battle induced him to withdraw in their favor.

MR. HODGES, a negro member of the Virginia Convention, argued in a speech on Saturday that the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau would prove beneficial to the freedmen themselves. His idea was that it encouraged a spirit of dependence among them. He "did not want negroes to stand around the Freedmen's Bureau squealing like hogs for a few grains of corn, but to go to work like men and make their living."

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* makes the following sensible remark: "If the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature hold a short session to consider mainly public matters and dispose of them, and pass as few private bills as possible, they will leave Harrisburg in far better repute than has been accorded to many legislators who have preceded them."

GOV. DENNISON, of Ohio, in a card denies that he has expressed himself for Chase or any one else for the Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA SUPREME COURT.

Decisions in Banc.

The following decisions were rendered in the Supreme Court in Banc, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, by Chief Justice Thompson:

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. William A. McClung. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. The plaintiff below was injured while a passenger in the cars of the defendant, by means of the protrusion of his elbow beyond the sill of the car window next to which he sat during the journey, or part of it coming in contact with a carstanding on a switch on the defendant's road. The plaintiff had a verdict on the ground of negligence on the part of the Company in carrying the plaintiff, by means of which he was hurt. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded.

The Commonwealth ex rel. J. Y. McLaughlin vs. the Sheriff of Allegheny county. Suggestion for *quo warranto*. Dissenting opinion in favor of allowing the *quo warranto*.

The Rochester and Oilopolis Oil Company vs. J. H. Hughey. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hall vs. Campbell. Error to Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. Judgment affirmed.

Keeling vs. Griffin. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Order of the Court quashing the proceedings affirmed at the costs of the plaintiff in error.

Hoffman et al. vs. John McCrea. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong county. Judgment affirmed.

The Commonwealth for use of Wm. Collins vs. Samuel Boyd et al. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Stewart & Foltz vs. James Rhodes. Appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Lawrence county. Decree reversed.

Jake Cuff vs. Canfield et al. Poor. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Steamboat Dictator, William B. Donald on et al. vs. John Heath. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Savage vs. Wilkersham. In Equity. Appeal from Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed at the cost of the appellant.

Leckey et al. vs. Cunningham, et al. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Cottsman's Administrators, vs. The Pennsylvania Insurance Co. Error to the District Court of Allegheny Co. Judgment affirmed.

Bunser vs. Cravener. Error to Common Pleas of Armstrong Co. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

Campers et al., vs. John C. Rochester. Error to the Common Pleas of Indiana Co. Judgment affirmed.

Weisenberger et al., vs. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New York. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny Co. Judgment affirmed.

Mosier's et als'. appeal. Common Pleas of Crawford Co. Decree affirmed at cost of appellants.

Mary Hall's et al. appeal. From the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Writ quashed.

The argument of the case of the Oil Creek Railroad Company vs. The The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was taken up. In this the Oil Creek Railroad Company, on the 24 of April, 1860, and were vested with the power, among others, to build a continuous line of railroad from Garland Station, on the Erie and Pittsburg Railroad, in Warren county, Pa., to Oil City, in Venango county, and to the town of Franklin, and the defendants were incorporated in the year 1857, under the name of the Meadville Railroad Company, and in 1858 changed their corporate name to that which they now bear. On January 14, 1864, the two corporations entered into a contract in which the plaintiffs, under their charter, leased to defendants the right to construct a railroad from the city of Meadville to Franklin, which were to build the railroad at their own expense, were to complete it on or by the 1st of January, 1865, and not it upon certain conditions; and upon the failure of the defendants to perform any of these stipulations, the lease should be forfeited to plaintiffs, and the latter were to take possession of the road, with all its fixtures and appurtenances, and use the same as though they had never granted it.

The plaintiffs allege that the defendants did not perform the stipulation of completing the road by the first of January; and that they, the plaintiffs, did, on the 1st of March, took possession of the road, and the defendants refused to allow them to have quiet and peaceable possession and enjoyment of it. Wherefore the plaintiffs pray the Court to decree that they have the right to the execution of the lease, to take possession of the road, and that upon payment by plaintiffs to defendants of the sum extended by them prior to January 1, 1865, in the construction of the road, the defendants shall deliver up, to be cancelled, the said contract; and further, that the Court will grant an injunction to restrain the defendants from disturbing them in the enjoyment of the road.

The defendants admit the execution and delivery of the contracts, but deny that they began the construction of the road in question under this contract. They allege that it was begun as a continuation of another line they had constructed under their rights and privileges acquired by the act of incorporation. They admit that the road was not completed by June 1, 1865, as stipulated, but deny that plaintiffs have the right to enter thereon as claimed, alleging that they failed to perform several material stipulations contained in their part of the contract, as the issuing of their first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, etc. That the whole line of their road, to the amount of $15,000 per mile, in order to facilitate the raising of money by the defendants, etc. Under argument, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Samuel Thompson for plaintiffs; J. S. Black and Gedney Church for defendants.

Prison Management.

As bearing on the problem of prison management financially, it is stated that in Maine, with a comparatively small prison well located, and in New York, with five large State institutions with 5,000 prisoners, the receipts have failed to meet the expenses, while in Massachusetts a net revenue of $31,000 is realized to the State yearly from the same source. The deficit in the first named State is small, and for the two years previous to the last the prison has been self-supporting. Only one of the five prisons of New York brought a profit to the state, and that was the smallest of all, excepting that for insane convicts. Sing Sing male prison, with 1,263 convicts, was a charge upon the treasury of $121,061 84, or more than one hundred dollars for each man, and the total deficiency on the five prisons was $179,506 46, including some $20,000 spent for repairs. Clinton prison with less than half as many convicts earned two and a half times as much as Sing Sing, a fact which would seem to call for an investigation.

MR. SAMUEL SHARPE advances a new theory in regard to the age of parts of the book of Isaiah. Differences in style and historic circumstances mentioned in it have of late led to the abandonment of the old idea that it was the work of one writer, and to a belief that the latter part and some intermediate passages earlier in the book were by a later writer, of a time certainly not earlier than Cyrus. Mr. Sharpe goes beyond this, and would have at least four, more probably six or seven, distinct authors. The latter chapters, he argues, a close comparison will show to have been written by some one "seven many generations after the author known by the name of the latter Isaiah." Chapters lx.-lxii., he maintains, tell of the rebuilding of the Wall of Jerusalem, and of the Temple, and they belong not to the time of Cyrus, under whom Zerubbabel led the Jews home; nor to that of Xerxes I., when EZRA renewed the Temple, but to that of Nehemiah under Artaxerxes Longimanus, viz., about B. C. 440. The last part of chapter lxiii. he refers, in like manner, to about B. C. 167, and its first six verses to B. C. 410.

THE French Emperor is fast drifting into an unpleasant predicament in various ways. While pretending to have preserved strict neutrality during the war of the rebellion, he sees the United States bringing an action against certain ship-builders and and bankers of France to get from them an enormous sum they received for building vessels for the rebel States, and a further sum as an indemnity for the expense to which our country was subjected in sending ships to French waters to seize those vessels. The action involves questions of immense pecuniary importance to individuals, and is likely to succeed.

THE quarterly report of the thirteen National Banks of Chicago gives the following footings: Capital stock, $5,450,000; loans and discounts, $10,159,167; circulation, $4,071,077; cash on hand, $5,768,601; United States deposits, $284,888; other deposits, $12,680,440; due by banks, $2,510,448; overdrafts, $26,422; surplus, $1,028,661; profit and loss, $504,274. Compared with the last quarter the loans and discounts are large, while the cash on hand, deposits, balances in New York, and available means generally, are less.

IT is announced that "Montgomery Blair will soon come out publicly against General Grant," and it is added that, "even *now* he does not hesitate to say that the General never will be President." We are glad this question is settled at last. We have had fears that Mr. Blair might go the other way. The friends of General Grant will feel relieved. Every day some seeming obstacle to their success disappears, for the announcement of Mr. BLAIR's opposition may be deemed a "crowning mercy."

THE Comptroller of New York City in his report says he wants $294,900 for the Legislative Department, $47,500 for the Mayor's Department; for the Executive Department, $318,126; for Department of Finance, $1,675,180; Street Department, $1,975,180; Croton Aqueduct, $768,862; Public Charities, $75,431; Law Department, $84,700; Board of Health, $10,500; Board of Education, $2,900,000. These items are nearly all in excess of those of last year.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT,

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

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"The Whole of Pittsburgh."

The Philadelphia *North American* has an article on "the real Pittsburgh," regretting that we have failed to consolidate all the parts which should form one city. It concludes its remarks with the following excellent suggestions:

"We read and hear so much in these days respecting the importance and prosperity of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati, that the extent and magnitude of Pittsburgh generally escape notice. Many persons therefore, learn now with surprise that the whole of Pittsburgh has a population of some two hundred thousand souls. We sincerely regret that at the election lately held there the people did not vote to make one consolidated city of it, so the approach of the period in 1870 for taking the national census renders it very desirable that Pittsburgh should not again figure in the official reports as one of the sixth rate cities of the republic, instead of one of the first rank, where she properly belongs. It is, however, gratifying to know that a step in the right direction has been made with each of the two leading cities all their outlying suburbs, has been taken. If now, the three divisions were consolidated into one city, it would always be easy to show the statistics of the real Pittsburgh. Hitherto this has been impossible for anybody except a Pittsburgher, and even many of them were unable to do it accurately. A good map of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Birmingham should be printed, and widely circulated all over the republic."

Surveyor General Campbell's Report.

The report of Surveyor General Campbell, of this State, is an interesting document, and shows that the business of the Land Office is improving under his management. During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1867, the following business was transacted: New warrants issued, 261; patents on actual settlement, 3; excess tickets, 21; certificates to State Treasurer, 565; liens and mortgages paid, 6; purchase money paid into State Treasury, $13,807 14; warrant and patent fees, $4,089; contractors' fees, $9 92; copying fees, $2,978 88. Total paid into the State Treasury, $20,164 89, or a greater amount than was paid the preceding year. It is confidently expected that after the liens for unpatented lands are entered up, the receipts into the Treasury will largely exceed the annual revenue from the same source for many years past.

A great deal of labor has been expended by the clerical force of the department in getting up a list of the unpatented lands of the State, and calculating the amounts due thereon. These, so far it has been found there are due, $1,251,036 67 on 12,151 warrants, applications and other office rights, amounting to 4,134,443 acres; $35,477 75 mortgages and actual liens, on 26,047 acres—making the total sum due on returned surveys, mortgages and special liens, $1,332,036 67. Warrants and applications have been issued for 21,382 tracts' covering 5,106,672 acres, upon which no returns of survey have been received—making the total number of unpatented tracts, 43,638, covering 9,277,467 acres. The unpatented lots in Beaver, Bedford, Erie, Franklin, Warren, &c., have yet to be ascertained.

The Surveyor General suggests to the Legislature that the law for collecting amounts due for unpatented lands should be so improved as to make it thoroughly effective.

Relative to the Agricultural College Land Scrip, the report shows that the 780,000 acres donated to the State realized $459,186 40, of which sum $255,500 is invested in Pennsylvania bonds of 1867; $90,000 in Pennsylvania bonds of 1861 (war loan) and $126,600 in United States 5-20s, January and July series. The premiums paid on these investments amounted to $78,800 80. $5,000 of this fund to be devoted to the purchase of experimental farms. The interest and premium realized on the above investments amounted to $30,161 35, which was paid to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania.

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FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The Toledo Presbyterian Church and Its Pastor—Sabbath School Anniversary—The Week of Prayer.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, January 7, 1868.

The Rev. E. B. Raffensperger has been here a few days. He comes from Toledo, Ohio, to lay before the Presbyterian churches, the interests of that branch which he has been instrumental in organizing in the city of Toledo. It is already a church of over one hundred members but it has never yet worshipped in its own sanctuary. Its lease for seven years of a church building, has just expired. It has contributed over twelve thousand dollars towards a house of worship now in process of construction, and the advance of a few thousand dollars, the circular says, by its friends outside of Toledo, will enable the congregation to complete its sanctuary. When Mr. Raffensperger went there eight years ago, the membership numbered six, and since that time it has increased to one hundred and thirty. It contributes liberally to all the boards, and has under care at the present time a flourishing Mission Sabbath School.

The pastor, Mr. R., already referred to, preached an excellent sermon last Sabbath afternoon here in Steubenville. The discourse was intended particularly for young men, yet all who heard might profit by it. The text was: "For there the shield of the mighty is vilely cast away."

He spoke of parental authority as a shield which, if thrown off too early in life, the present and future happiness of the child was in great danger of being wrecked. Then the shields of good habits and integrity of character were dwelt upon. Last of all, he urged the young men to take upon themselves the shield of faith, and the armor of the Gospel, for this hope of the church rested upon them, and was calling for their services.

In the evening an interesting Sabbath School anniversary was held in the First Presbyterian Church. The children turned out *en masse* and treated us to some delightful music. We were very much pleased also with the Superintendent's spicy report concerning the progress of the school during the past year. As an incentive to perseverance on the part of the younger members—"or where there's a will there's a way."—he mentioned the case of two little girls who, not having any money of their own, went to work and sewed carpet-rags and earned seventy-five cents, which they had given to the cause of Foreign Missions.

The speeches made by different ministers present were brief, and right to the point. They had evidently talked to little folks before and knew when to stop without wearying them.

Mr. McCurdy, of Wellsville, the recently elected pastor of this church, will be installed next Sabbath evening.

The first services of the Week of Prayer were held in the Second Presbyterian Church last evening, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather and the disagreeable condition of our very muddy streets, the attendance was large, and the services more than ordinarily interesting and instructive. R.

PERSONAL.

—It is stated that Gen. McDowell, the permanent successor of Gen. Ord in the command of the Fourth Military District, is a *protegé* and friend of Chief Justice Chase, to whom he was indebted for his prominent position in the Army of the Potomac in the early part of the rebellion.

—A London correspondent asserts that the little Princess Beatrice addressed her Queenmamma, the other day, in the following precious and humorous fashion: "Ma, wouldn't it be a good thing, to save fighting with Theodore, for one of us to marry him, instead of your finding out another German prince? I am sure it would be a good change. Germans are common. Everybody has a German. I would rather you should bring me a husband from Japan. But Theodore's a capital thought; isn't he, ma?"

—The Hon. Albert G. Greene, of Providence, R. I., died in Cleveland, Ohio, last week. Judge Greene was a man of the highest literary attainments, and an author of no mean reputation. The well known stanza beginning, "Old Grimes is dead, that good old man," is an illustration of the mingling of wit, wisdom and poetry, for which its author was remarkable. His historical tastes led him to make a collection of rare works relating to early New England history, which fill nineteen large thousand volumes. He was judge of Probate in Providence, and was visiting his son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel W. Duncan, of Cleveland, when an organic disease of the heart ended his career.

—The famous Fanny Kemble, who has for several months been on a visit to this country, will, before her return, give a series of readings in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, commencing on the first of March.

—It appears from an English paper received by the last steamer, that Mr. Stephen Britt, for many years harbor master of the port of Rye, was drowned recently by the upsetting of a boat in that harbor. He was the last survivor of a family of six sons, every one of whom had died by drowning—three at sea, one in Rotterdam harbor, and one, eight years old, in a well. This was in the year 1824, and the shock turned the mind of the last remaining Stephen, that he abandoned going to sea, and relinquished even the command of the harbor steam-tug, which he lately had charge of.

—The friends of General Butler make no secret of the fact that he is now a candidate for nomination, as a set off to Banking General Grant, if possible. Grant will evidently have to battle Butler up again to keep him out of mischief.

—Hon. Sylvester G. Shearman, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, died on Friday evening at Providence, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was a lawyer of high reputation, and was elevated to the bench in 1855.

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Opinion* says no one is better pleased at the order of Andrew Johnson, than General Pope himself, assigning General Meade to the command of the Third Military District.

—The receptions of Speaker Colfax, at Washington, will commence on Friday evening, January 17, and continue during the season on every Friday evening thereafter. No time has yet been fixed for the afternoon receptions of Mrs. and Miss Matthews, mother and sister of the Speaker.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, General Buchanan, U. S. A., General Wade Hampton, General N. B. Forrest, and General J. R. Chalmers, were at New Orleans on New Year's Day. The *Picayune* says: "Mr. Davis is looking extremely well, so much so that we were most happily surprised at finding him so hearty and fresh in looks, and so free from dollar that he never felt in better health in his life. Mrs. Davis is enjoying excellent health. They will remain here a few days, and then go up to Jefferson county, Mississippi, to see some relatives.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the Copartnership of MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO., heretofore existing in the business of manufacturing and dealing in Window Glass and Glassware has been dissolved by the withdrawal of SAMUEL ALBERTSON. The business will be conducted as heretofore by the remaining partners, at No. 13 Wood street.

MICHELS, ALBERTSON & CO.

IN WITHDRAWING FROM THE firm of Mich

The Daily Commercial

The Northern Pacific Railway.

While the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies are pushing on their roads, both from the eastern and western points of departure, with amazing energy and success, the Northern Company has as yet done little more than enlighten the country on the comparative advantages of its route over any other. The reason is plain. The former has a large Government subsidy, a loan of United States credit, while the latter has only a simple landgrant. These roads lie at all points nearly six hundred miles apart, and, for local trade, could never be rivals. If there be any jealousy between them, it is because the Northern road, on account of its shorter distances and easier grades, must eventually be the greatest highway of international commerce between Europe and Asia, and between Asia and our Atlantic seabord. But we do not propose to discuss the relative prospects of the roads from any point of view. The vast importance of either to the solid and permanent growth of the Union, to its commercial prosperity and its defensive strength, is beyond any possible estimate. In the midst of the general satisfaction which hails the rapid construction of the one, we simply desire to call attention to the grand resources which the other is likely to command—to the magnificent empire in extent and in natural wealth which it is destined to develop. In the success of the latter enterprise, New York and New England have deep interests, worthy of their most practical consideration. The commercial supremacy of the City of New York can never, of course, be disturbed, but it may be enhanced; and it seems perfectly evident that, should the trade of Asia and the great Northwest be poured into the lakes within reach the northern boundary of the State, whatever is broken in bulk, or distributed to the Atlantic States, will be drawn off to the advantage of this metropolis.

The Company is authorized to build a road from the head of Lake Superior, on a line north of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, to Puget's Sound, throwing off a branch down the Columbia Valley, to Portland, Oregon, from a point on the main line less than 300 miles from the western terminus. This is no only the shortest route across continent, connecting lines of water communication, but its termini are nearer, by one to Europe, and the other to Asia, than those of any other. Seattle, at the head of Puget's Sound, is one of the finest and safest harbors on the globe, with a broad and deep channel to the ocean. In the distances to Amoor, Shanghai, Canton and Calcutta, Seattle has an average advantage of 260 miles. Besides, the prevailing winds of the Pacific compel all sailing vessels to enter the Straits of Fuca; and thus, for them, Seattle has practically an advantage of 700 miles. Seattle is three hundred miles nearer to Chicago by the northern route than San Francisco by the Central; or, if we compare distance to the commencement of lake navigation, at the heads of Lakes Michigan and Superior respectively, the difference is more than 700 miles in favor of the Northern route.

But is this route between termini so much nearer to each other, and so much better situated with regard to the great commercial points of both hemispheres than those of any other, entirely practicable? We no longer propound the question in doubt, nor attempt to solve it upon imperfect data. United States surveyors, explorers, travelers, and scientific men, unite, so far as we are able to learn, in declaring it not only practicable, but comparatively easy and effective. Leaving the shores of Lake Superior, it will pass for 1,010 miles, to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, through a fertile and beautiful country, every square mile of which will sustain a dense population, producing wheat, rye, corn, barley, potatoes and grass, of a superior quality and in great abundance. Here the mountains are crossed at an elevation 2,500 feet less than on the Central. Even on this section, however, there is much fine timber and great coal wheatlands, while the grades are not more difficult than some of those on the Baltimore and Ohio. Here the mountains are so low that the miners have actually conducted the waters of the Missouri across the divide in little ditches, through the Cascade Range, just east of the Sound, which it was feared might prove a serious obstacle. The most accurate surveys have developed three passes, either of which is entirely feasible, and the summit of the middle or Snoqualmie Pass is but 3,000 feet above the sea. The snow on these uplands, unlike those on the same range a few hundred miles further south, are never more than two and a half feet deep. They do not fall soft and pack hard, but dry and light, presenting no difficulty to the snowplow. Grand lines of railroad are now in operation in various parts of the world where the snows are heavier and the climate far more severe than upon this. From a point on a line with Fort Laramie, to the Pacific, nature has provided the tepid winds of the ocean, and numberless boiling springs, which make the atmosphere milder and warmer than it is eight or ten degrees further south. This road passes through no vast sage plains or sandy deserts, but through a country every where propitious, everywhere inviting to either the grain producer, or the stock raiser, whose most ungenial portions sustain animals in winter upon grass alone. It is intersected by four great navigable rivers. It abounds in beautiful lakes and streams of pure water, teeming with fish and wild fowl. When we add to the landscape grandeur of these boundless and luxuriant plains, agreeably diversified with water, wood and hill, the prodigal yield of food for man and beast which is there promised to the settler, it would seem that in no land under the sun can the immigrant find a more charming home.

When this road strikes the Red River of the North in the neighborhood of Fort Abercrombie it will receive the trade of that stream, which flows North into Lake Winnipeg, a body of water as large as Lake Michigan. Into the same lake from the Saskatchewan, a magnificent stream which drains the British Territory from the Rocky Mountains to the Great Slave Lake, and giving, with the Red River and the lake itself, a continuous navigation of over two thousand miles in length, whose outlet must be over this road and through Lake Superior. Again, when it reaches the great bend of the Missouri, about four hundred miles from the west end of Lake Superior, a thousand miles of that mighty stream to the north alone, from Fort Benton to the point of crossing immediately becomes its tributary. In short, were we to state all or half the grand facts which favor the enterprise in hand, the prodigious sum of that which is possible, and may be accomplished, would startle the imagination. Out of the territories of the United States it seeks to develop, eleven great States will be added to the Union, containing some of the richest mineral districts on the continent. Montana, Idaho and Dakota give as yet but a bare promise of the future. While politically the British possessions are the property of another power, commercially they are ours. If we choose to make them so; and this fact is one of stupendous importance, whether we consider their extent, their natural capabilities, or the trade they are destined to maintain. From the British line to the source of the Mackenzie, stretches a magnificent wheat country a thousand miles in breadth; much of it open prairie, and ready for the plow.

Lake Superior projects into the far Northwest several hundred miles further than any other navigable water, and at its head there will be seen a city rivaling any of those which in the ages gone by had enjoyed the commerce of the East before it. West and Northwest of it, the mighty area we have described, inexhaustible in its minerals and its agricultural productiveness, will pour its unimagined wealth of exchanges into and through it. With fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, as we find it on the Saskatchewan, what may not be predicted of the point which, by geographical necessity, is to handle the products of a region so vast? ... be the largest grain elevators ever ... which has built so many ... another where ... nage, and ... improved we do not ... for this purpose was made by the ... A city, on the point of land formed by the ... Louis and the Nemadji, has an elevation of thirty-four feet, and will possess nearly forty miles of water frontage, where vessels may discharge their freights on all the four sides of a square. The distance to St. Paul, the center of Northwestern railways, is only one hundred and thirty-five miles, while from Chicago it is over three hundred and fifty; and when you are at Chicago you are no nearer to Europe or the Atlantic ports than when at Superior. Various railroads are projected, or in course of construction, to connect the Upper Mississippi with the head of the lakes, and the work on the St. Paul end of the St. Paul and Superior road is rapidly progressing.

In view of the facts that we are an essentially pioneer people, that we plant and build wherever nature permits, and especially where she invites, and that we are annually reinforced by an increasing proportion of immigrants from the northern latitudes of Europe peculiarly fitted for the settlement of the Northwest, it is fair to presume that this generation will see completed what we have only faintly sketched—the commerce of Asia and Europe passing over a grand highway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, Lake Superior and Puget's Sound, the head-waters of the Mississippi, the Missouri, and the Columbia, with cities at either terminus, whose importance can only be measured by that of the trade they will control.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CARPETS.

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CARPETS,

FOR

THIRTY DAYS!

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF THE BEST AND NEWEST STYLE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS, IMPORTED AND SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE PITTSBURGH MARKET, WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO SELL OFF AT A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH. IT INCLUDES THE RICHEST WILTONS, BEST VELVETS, TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS, IN PARLOR STYLES, AND IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BEST FOREIGN MANUFACTURERS, TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN PRESENT IMPORTERS' PRICES IN NEW YORK. THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, IN NEAT DESIGNS FOR CHAMBERS, FROM THE BEST DOMESTIC MILLS, AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES. COMMON CARPETS AT (25) TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER YARD. OIL CLOTHS, OF EVERY WIDTH AND QUALITY. DRUGGETS, FOR COVERING CARPETS, MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT COST OF IMPORTATION.

Hotel Keepers, House Furnishers and all who will possibly need Carpets for the coming season, will do well to secure the bargains of our Great Special Clearance Sale, which we are confident are unequalled elsewhere.

N. B.—Our Upholsterers can now do Housefurnishing with the most careful workmanship, without the confusion and disappointment unavoidable in the spring months. All interested are urged to call at No. 23 FIFTH STREET, to inspect our prices and styles.

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Handkerchief and Glove Boxes,
Elegant Perfumery Stands,
Cigar and Dressing Cases,
Fine Fans and Belt Clasps,
Fine Jet and Fancy Jewelry,
Morocco Wallets and Bags,
Plain and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cashmere Scarfs,
Fine Cloth and Kid Gloves,
Real and Imitation Laces,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EAR MUFFS!

Just the thing for this cold snap. A complete line of TRIMMINGS, CORSETS, SKIRTS, ZEPHYR AND KNIT GOODS.

All goods sold at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,
PILLOW CASE MUSLIN,
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING,
WIDE UNBLEACHED SHEETING,
HEAVY UNBLEACHED MUSLINS,
PRINTS, DELAINES,
GINGHAMS, RED CHECK,
TICKING, TABLE LINEN,
COTTON DIAPER,
TOWELS AND TOWELING,
IRISH LINEN, SHIRT FRONTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
NOTIONS, &c.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, COBURGS,
ALPACAS,
CASSIMERES, JEANS,
SATINETS, SHAWLS,
BOULEVARD SKIRTS,
BALMORAL AND
HOOP SKIRTS,
BLANKETS, &c., &c.

A LARGE STOCK, WELL ASSORTED,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

BLACK ALPACAS,
PLAID POPLINS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
MOUSLIN DELAINES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

85 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ARRIVAL

AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

A FULL LINE OF

CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.

ALL MAKES OF

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNELS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
COTTON BATTING,
NOTIONS, &c.

W. C. DUNCAN,
D. HUGUS.

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

STOCK,

...URERS' PRICES.

M'ELRO' DICKSON & CO.,

CHEAP G...

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

MILLINERY GOODS.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
FLOWERS, &c.,

OF THE LATEST FALL STYLES. NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

FINANCIAL.

525 MILES

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad,

Running West from Omaha,

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants its SIX PER CENT. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a second lien as security, and receives payment to a large if not to the full extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Earnings of the Company.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, which is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed through to the City of Sacramento, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be larger beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded and certainly no other has such a large or more valuable property. As the Company's

First Mortgage Bonds

Are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than U. S. Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD.

Or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity. Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.;
S. McLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street;
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
And KRAMER & BARM,

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau street,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall street,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall street,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 34 Wall street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds payable in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

November 23, 1867. NEW YORK,

eod

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, December 18, 1867.

NOTICE

TO THE

HOLDERS OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

DUE JULY 1st, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST

TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

...OAN OF MARCH [27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

...Y 19, 1839, DUE JULY 1, ...

In ...ue on the 1st OF JUL...

...

...SECRE...

JOHN F. HARTRA...FT,

AUDITOR GENERAL,

W. H. KEMBLE,

STATE TREASURER.

eod *COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.*

THE PITTSBURGH

Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.

THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.

Works Adjacent to the City Farm.

Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.

H. DICKSON, President.

W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas.

eod

BANKS AND BANKERS.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Wood Street, corner of Second.

A. A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

CAPITAL.....$400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FARE, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. P. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinners' stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, dealer in Coal.
IRVIN F. DRAVO, dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11½ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canada.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.*

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES. eod

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Hart, Caughey & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

THE BEST INVESTMENT

For Surplus Capital

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors, and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable, and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the

Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR GOLD SIX PER CENT. BONDS, and submit to investors the following, among other points as considerations; and invite the comparison with the merits and excellences of any class of corporate securities:

I. These bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the whole National Pacific Railway—that to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local traffic, settlement, and the business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the best known regions.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The state and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $1,000,000 to the enterprise, in aid.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first Mortgage Bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. The Road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been distinguished for prudence and economy, and the surplus earnings, after payment of expenses and interest, are devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company upon the portion now in operation are less than a third the net earnings.

X. Both *principal and interest are payable* in Gold, under special provisions of both National and State enactments.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with a semi-annual gold coupon attached, payable in January and July, and are offered for sale at 93 per cent. and their par value and accrued interest from January 1 added, in currency.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the investment.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent position among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the principal centers in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal absolutely secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

No. 54 WILLIAM STREET,

AND OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

And Financial Agents of the C. & P. R. R. Co.,

No. 5 Nassau street, New York.

AND OF

ROBINSON BROS.,
S. McLEAN & CO., and
JAMES T. BRADY & SONS,

THE PITTSBURGH.

EDUCATIONAL.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEXT TERM BEGINS ON

Wednesday, January 15, 1868.

Courses of Instruction given

In *General Sciences,*
In *Agriculture,*
In *Mechanical* and
Civil Engineering,
In *Metallurgy,*
Mineralogy and
Mining, and in
Classical Literature.

For further information, apply to

JOHN FRASER, President,

Agricultural College, Center co., Pa.

MEANS & COFFIN,

Wholesale Grocers,

COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. apl8-eod

PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

REOPENS THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1868,

FOR CIRCULARS APPLY TO

COL. THEO. HYATT,

Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

KENWOOD

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR BOYS.

...logues, address

J. P. TAYLOR, New Brighton, Pa

...UGGISTS.

WH... ...WING,

Corner of Libe...

PITTSBURGH, ...

CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE SOLICI...

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; als Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compou...

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER.... JAS. M'KAY.... ROBT. LIDD

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY

SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. ...

INSURANCE.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000
CASH.....175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell, John McDevitt, Geo. A. Berry, John Atwell, James Woodburn, Samuel B. Robison, R. H. Painter, Jas. A. Hutchison, William Rea, Robert Bissell, William Evans, R. Wallace, John B. Canfield, D. S. B. Gilmore, James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McCOVEY, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.

Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Bagaley, James Park, Jr., W. G. Johnson, B. F. Jones, Samuel Rea, Joshua Rhodes, Barclay Preston, S. M. Kier, John Shipton, James M. Cooper, S. Harbaugh, J. Caldwell, Jr., John S. Dilworth, George Finnan, Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips, John Watt, John Ewing, Frank S. Bissell, J. P. Barker, Capt. James Miller, Samuel P. Shriver, Capt. J. L. Rhodes, Wm. Vashon, Jas. D. Verner, C. Hansen Love, Cuse Arbuckle.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President.
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

W. W. Martin, John Brown, jr., D. H. Williams, A. H. English, Jas. Lockhart, Robert Lea, Joseph Myers, George Gerst, John A. Myers, Jas. A. Graham, C. C. Boyle. eod

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

Office, No. 94 WATER STREET. Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of river and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick, James McAuley, Alexander Speer, Wm. Morrison, Charles Clarke, William S. Evans, Philip Reymer, Reuben Miller, jr., Andrew Ackley, David M. Long, John E. McCune, D. Dunseath, Joseph Kilpatrick.

WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER MESSENGER

25 hhds CHOICE SUGAR;

100 bbls. CHOICE MOLASSES.

OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES, BY

Wm. Miller,

(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),

Nos. 221 and 223,

Corner of Liberty and Irwin Streets,

REYMER & BROS.,

Nos. 126, 128, and 128½ Wood St.,

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND FOR SALE,

100 bbls Soft, White and Hard Sugars;
Hermetically sealed Goods;
5,000 Boxes Canned Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Strawberries, Whortleberries, Blackberries, Cherries, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima and String Beans.

SUNDRIES.

100 cases assorted Jellies in Tumblers;
200 whole, half and quarter boxes Raisins;
50 cases Sardines;
50 boxes Valentia Raisins;
500 cases assorted Pickles in Glass;
100 kegs Spiced Pig's Feet;
100 cases quart and pint Ketchups.

NUTS—1,500 bush Tennessee Pea Nuts; 25 bags Cream Nuts; 40 bags Filberts; 25 bags Sea Almonds; 10 bbls Pecans.

REYMER & BROS.

NEW ORLEANS

Sugar and Molasses.

We are now receiving by Rail and River a large stock of

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

Which we offer to the trade at LOW FIGURES.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

130 and 134 Second street.

NEW CONSIGNMENTS.

200 bbls Potatoes—Peachblows;
225 bbls Apples;
15,000 pounds Dried Apples;
10,000 pounds Dried Peaches;
200 Cases Lemons;
200 boxes Hamburg and Factory Cheese;
100 boxes Cabbage Crubs;
50 bbls prime Navy Beans;
60 bbls Hominy; 40 bbls Sorghum;
30 bbls White Beans;
50 pkgs No. 1 Lard;
20 tubs and kegs choice Table Butter;
10 bbls eggs;
100 bushels prime Clover Seed;
15 bbls Red Cider;
50 bbls Cider Vinegar,

FOR SALE BY

GRAFF & REITER.

JUST RECEIVED.

New Sugar Cured Hams, New Sugar Cured Dried Beef, Beef Tongues, very choice new Leaf Lard, put up in buckets or 20c pounds; White and Yellow Corn Meal, and double extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small bags for family use.

For sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURG,

346 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.

20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 box Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 lbs Pork, Cut;
500 lbs Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mines Meal; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

SALT.

4,000 BBLS. IN STORE.
And for sale by JAMES CONNOR,
355 Liberty st.

TEAS—200 HALF CHESTS GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
Various grades, on hand and for sale by
JAMES CONNOR, 355 Liberty st.

ONE THOUSAND CASES

CANNED FRUITS, Assorted, for sale by
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

438 BAGS COFFEE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, 355 Liberty street.

SAML. P. SHRIVER,.....JASON M. HOFFSTOT
...OS. NEWCOMER.

S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS

MANUFACTURERS OF

EUREKA CARBON OIL,

THE CELEBRATED

Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils.

And Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent.

19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

...KING,

...AND BROKERS IN ...RODUCTS.

...Pittsburgh, Pa.

...HER

...CTING

E... ENGINE,

Fires Instantly.

...IFE Without Them.

...ircular.

4 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh.

...IN STORE AND ARRIV...

Chopped Corn and Oats, 200 bush Meal, 3,000 pounds Prime Oats, Ear Corn, 1,000 bushels Sinclair's Family Flour, 100 barrels Rye and Corn Meal, and double extra Buckwheat Flour, put up in small bags for family use. With full Stock of Groceries in store

H. RIDDLE,

No. 183 Liberty street.

RAILROADS.

WHEELING AND BRIDGEPORT

STREET CARS,

Connect with Trains on C. & P. R. R.

Money Fare.....12c
Ticket Fare.....10c
Trunks.....30c
Hand Trunks.....10c

No charge for Carpet Bags and small Valises in hand.

M. LOFTUS, Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Pennsylvania R. R.*

CHANGE OF TIME. On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2.15 a m	3.55 p m
Fast Line	9.40 a m	7.05 p m
Fast Express	2.00 p m	10.05 a m
Mixed	6.10 p m	6.30 p m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 4	11.10 a m	9.30 p m
Steubenville Accom'n	3.55 p m	9.30 a m
M'Donald's Ac'n No. 2	5.20 p m	8.30 a m

SPECIAL NOTICE—Sunday Express leaves at 2.50 p. m., arrives in Cincinnati at 6.30 a. m. next morning.

The 9.40 a. m. Train leaves daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted.

JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From November 25th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave		Arrive
Chicago Ex...	2.15 a m	Chicago Ex...	8.45 a m
Cleveland Ex.	6.15 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2.35 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	6.15 a m	Chicago Ex...	10.58 a m
Chi & Wg Ex.	6.30 a m	Wheeling Ex..	1.10 p m
Chicago Mail.	8.58 a m	Chicago Ex...	3.02 p m
Chicago Ex...	9.45 a m	Cle & Wg Ex.	3.02 p m
Pitts & Cl Ex.		Erie & Ygn Ex.	6.13 p m
via Youngst'n	9.33 a m	Chicago Ex...	6.58 p m
Cle & Wg Ex.	4.15 p m	Pitts & Cl Ex.	7.00 p m
Chicago Ex...	4.26 p m	Pitts & Cl Ex.	
Wg & Erie Ex.	4.35 p m	via Youngst'n	9.38 p m

Depart from Allegheny. Arrive in Allegheny.

N. Br'tn Acc...	8.58 a m	N. Br't Acc...	7.03 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10.16 a m	N. Br't Acc...	12.30 p m
Leetsdale Acc.	11.53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9.38 a m
Rochester Ac.	1.33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10.13 a m
Wellsville Acc	3.43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11.43 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5.03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4.17 p m
N. Br'tn Acc...	6.25 p m	N.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, January 9, 1868.

The Daily Commercial

XLth CONGRESS.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, January 8, 1868.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to taxes, &c., on National Banks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A petition was presented from some citizens of Toledo, asking legislation of relief in regard to adopted citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill amending the bankruptcy act, and recommending its indefinite postponement. Agreed to.

Mr. THAYER presented a memorial from citizens of Nebraska, asking relief for naturalized citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of affixing a penalty on any officer of the Government who shall authorize an expenditure of or pay money for any purpose not previously authorized by Congress. After some debate, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate again took up the House bill directing that certain moneys in the hands of the United States Treasurer, the proceeds of captured and abandoned rebel property, shall be covered by warrants into the Treasury.

Mr. TRUMBULL took the floor. He charged that the Secretary of the Treasury had paid more than two million dollars to disloyal claimants, and that even after an adverse opinion by the Attorney General, he has paid hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested, at the conclusion of Mr. Trumbull's remarks, that the bill be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked that it be laid over, as he desired to speak upon it.

After debate by Messrs. Edmunds and Conness, Mr. SHERMAN moved to postpone its further consideration until to-morrow, for the purpose of taking up the bill in regard to construction of the currency, but subsequently withdrew his motion, on a disposition being manifested to continue the debate.

Mr. HOWE then addressed the Senate in favor of the bill.

The law directed him to pay the proceeds into the Treasury, Mr. TRUMBULL argued at length, in reply to Mr. Fessenden's speech, delivered before the recess. He said the Secretary of the Treasury might be well withheld from the Treasury the amount received from internal revenue in the city of New York, and even at the close of sales, as the bonds had not been received from their property to meet claims adjudicated, nor by the Court of Claims, but by the Secretary of the Treasury.

After a few remarks by Mr. Edmunds and others, Mr. RAMSAY moved an executive session, but withdrew his motion at the instance of Mr. EDMUNDS, who offered a resolution of inquiry, which was adopted, asking the President for information as to whether the bill for further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia, passed by both Houses, has been delivered to the Secretary of State, ten days having elapsed since it was passed.

Mr. GRIMES offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for copies of the opinion regarding pay of retired officers of the Navy. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill authorizing writs of error from the District to the Circuit Courts of the United States in certain classes of criminal cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MORTON off-red a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill superceding the present and providing new Provisional Governments for the lately rebellious States, until reconstructed under the existing acts of Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL had no objection to the resolution except that the Committee should be instructed to-morrow to take action.

Mr. MORTON said he had considered that matter, and had concluded to take the sense of the Senate on it.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped the Senate would not be committed in advance until it knew what the Committee would report.

Mr. MORTON said the Senate was not bound to support any bill that the Committee might report.

Mr. CONKLING thought the proposition rather circumlocutory. Why not, he asked, save time by presenting the bill at once?

Mr. TRUMBULL objected and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to take up the bill to prevent further contraction of currency, in order to make it the special order for to-morrow.

After opposition by Messrs. FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL, a motion to go into executive session being renewed by the latter and lost, Mr. Sherman's motion prevailed.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ORTH, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of Great Britain to secure the release of the Rev. John McMahon, a citizen of Indiana, convicted as a Fenian rai'er, and now confined at Kingston, Canada West.

After explaining the circumstances of the case, Mr. ORTH proceeded to argue the international question of inalienable allfance, claiming the right of all men to go where their interests may lead them, and become citizens of the country in which they may reside.

Mr. PAYNE asked Mr. Orth whether he would permit an amendment to be offered inserting also the name of John Lynch.

Mr. ORTH declined to permit the amendment to be offered, not wishing to have Mc Mahon's case complicated with any other case.

Mr. CULLOM, who is also a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, spoke in support of the joint resolution. The time has come, he said, when the American Government must assert its rights and the rights of its citizens wherever they may be persecuted by public, and by the power of its armies and navies if necessary. The American citizens confined in the British bastiles were calling on their Government for protection—and to be protected in the commission of crime, but to be secured in their rights as American citizens. He claimed there were no gradations in the rights of citizens. All whether native-born or adopted citizens, were entitled to the same and equal rights.

The morning hour expired during the discussion, and the joint resolution went over.

The SPEAKER presented the resolutions of a public meeting at New Haven on the rights of American citizens abroad, and a memorial on the same subject, signed by Governor English, Mayor Sperry and several thousand others. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. DONNELLY presented a petition of citizens of Minnesota on the same subject, which was similarly referred.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the report of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the sale of Indian lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the transfer of the Soldiers' Home at Washington to the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, and of changing the name of the Institution to the National Soldiers' Home. Adopted.

The Senate amendment to the bill repealing the cotton tax was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Election Committee on the contested case of the Sixteenth Congressional District of Missouri, and the clauses with resolutions that Birch, the contestant, is not entitled to the seat, and Van Horn, the sitting member, is so entitled. After debate the resolutions were adopted.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, with accompanying papers from the State Department, under the diplomatic and consular system. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER also presented a message from the President, with a report from the Secretary of State, in reference to the alleged interference of Russian naval vessels with whaling vessels of the United States. Same reference.

He also presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, with reports from the commanders of the five military districts, relative to swamp lands, and with it a report from the Chief of Ordnance relative to the manufacture and repair of arms at Springfield armory for the year ending June 30th, 1867.

Mr. BROOMALL offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of immediately abolishing the Internal Revenue tax on manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and steel.

He also asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the vote recently given in the House on the question of impeachment of the President was liable to be construed into an affirmance of the position of the minority of the Judiciary Committee on the law of impeachment, and be thereby drawn into a precedent not sanctioned by the judgment of the House, and resolving that in the opinion of the House the power of impeachment of public officers for official misconduct, was not limited to those offenses that are indictable under the laws of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution was not received.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Democratic State Convention.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 8.—The Democracy of West Virginia are holding a State Convention in this city to-day, which is largely attended. Colonel B. H. Smith, United States District Attorney, is chairman. Resolutions favoring bond taxation and the Pendleton plan of redemption, were adopted. The resolutions of the Ohio Convention indorsing Pendleton were received with applause, showing that Pendleton is beyond question the choice of the Convention, it is not likely the delegates will be instructed.

The Paterson, N. J., *Press* says that some of the more enterprising German citizens have recently set on foot an important scheme, which they anticipate will be attended with the most beneficial results. Their plan is to form an association of twenty or more families, with a capital of ten or fifteen thousand dollars, to buy land near Atchison, Kansas, and settle there. It will be a sort of co-operative, or mutual benefit association, each person to receive a portion of the benefits in proportion to his or her capital invested. Mechanics of every kind and farmers will be gladly received into the association and will be liberally dealt with. Thus far, about ten or twelve families have joined the society, and it is expected enough more will come in to enable them to start about February 1st.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Tone of the British Press.

The Election in France.

Effect of Napoleon's Late Speech.

Tone of the Press.

LONDON, January 8.—Nearly all the journals have editorial comments this morning, on the subject of the resolution recently adopted by the United States House of Representatives, on the question of citizenship. The abatement of British claims, and acceptance of the American view as expressed in President Johnson's annual message to the Congress of the United States, are urged with singular unanimity.

The French Elections.

LONDON, January 8.—Dispatches from Paris state that the cities of Tours and Amiens have both elected opposition candidates to the Corps Legislatif.

Napoleon's New Year's Speech.

PARIS, January 8, Evening.—The *Moniteur Du Soir* says dispatches have been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the diplomatic representatives of France abroad, which show that the speech of the Emperor to the diplomatic corps on New Year's day is accepted by all the governments of Europe as a pledge of peace. The flattering manner in which Baron Von Ca z was received on the same day as Minister of Prussia and the Confederation of the North was highly gratifying to Germany, and the terms in which the Emperor addressed him were eminently satisfactory to the Prussian Government.

London Money Market.

LONDON, January 8, Evening.—Consols closed at 93@93⅝ for money; Illinois Central, 83¾; Erie, 40¾; 5-20s, 77⅞.

Paris Money Market.

PARIS, Evening, January 8.—Bourse heavy all day, and rentes have declined.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, January 8.—United States 5-20s, 77⅞.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, January 8.—Cotton closed heavy, with middlings at 9½ pence; sales of 10,000 bales; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 3000 bales. Breadstuffs, provision and produce markets without change. No spirit to purchase in market, but sales of cargoes to arrive at 1-6d.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CHAPTER.—A number of Royal Arch Masons residing in Allegheny, contemplate organizing a Chapter in that city.

PROCEEDS LODGED.—The Court lodged processes for costs yesterday against Wm. O'Neil and Sarah McKenna, who are in jail awaiting trial on other charges.

PERSONAL.—William H. Vanderbilt, Esq., Vice President of the Hudson River Railroad, arrived in this city yesterday from Cleveland, in company with Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and a stopping at the Union Depot Hotel.

PRESENTATION.—The members of the Ellsworth Hose Company, of Allegheny, held a reunion on Tuesday evening, and presented Mr. Adam Grisel, Captain of the Company and First Engineer of the Fire Department of that city, with a full set of firemen's equipments.

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZED.—The newly elected Board of School Directors of the Third and Tenth ward Public Schools met on Monday evening and organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing term: James Herdman, President; A. Steinmeyer, Treasurer; Chas. B. Straub, Secretary.

MASONIC APPOINTMENT.—Dr. A. M. Pollock has been reappointed District Deputy Grand Master for the county of Allegheny. Dr. Pollock has filled the position for a number of years to the complete satisfaction of the fraternity, and his reappointment is a deserved compliment.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—The Democratic City Convention of Allegheny assembled on Tuesday evening and nominated Mr. Henry Schreiber as a candidate for Mayor, and Mr. Jacob Stuckrath as a candidate for Director of the Poor. There was no opposition to either of the nominations, and their chances of election are very slim.

It will be observed in another column that Robinson & Willett, of Louisville, Ky., offer to rent or sell their tobacco factory. When it is remembered that this firm has a very large trade in all the West, this is going to be a chance not to be equaled by any. It certainly offers a rare opportunity to cheaply enter into a fine established business.

MORE POCKET PICKING.—Yesterday morning a young man named Henry Adlington, hailing from Cleveland, Ohio, was accosted on Fifth street by a man who invited him into a saloon to take a drink. He accepted the invitation, and while standing at the bar his pocket was picked of a pocket-book containing sixteen dollars, all the money he possessed. It pointed the police of the fact, but could give no clue to the robber.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.—At a meeting of Duquesne Division, No. 177, Sons of Temperance, held at their hall in Allegheny on Tuesday evening, the following officers, elected at a previous meeting, were duly installed: W. P. Lewis, C. Kurtz; W. A., H. H. Ward; R. S., J. R. Wilson; A. R. S., J. H. Malkin; F. S., E. Barrows; Treasurer, T. Tatem; Conductor, S. Young; Assistant Conductor, J. Gibson; O. S., A. K. Tatem; First Lady Assistant, Miss Sarah Reed; Second Lady Assistant, Miss Mary Grady; Third Lady Assistant, Ida Geary; Lady sentinel, Mary Boyle; Lady Conductor, Mary Means.

SUIT AGAINST AN ACTRESS.—Mr. A. Charles, Manager of the German Theater, entered suit yesterday before Alderman McMasters against Mrs. A. Muller, "leading lady" at the theater mentioned, charging her with false pretenses. Mr. Charles alleges that on or about the 5th of October last he engaged Mrs. Muller to remain at his theater and perform during the entire theatrical season, paying her over twenty dollars down. He further alleges that she has now broken her engagement with him, and has refused to perform at his theater, and that she has made an engagement with another establishment, and is about leaving the city with the intention of defrauding him. The case will probably be heard to-day.

A FALSE REPORT.—Reference was made a few days since to a rumor current in Birmingham to the effect that a resident of that borough had caused the death of his little daughter by ill-treatment. The matter has been investigated by Alderman Ammon, of East Birmingham, at the instance of the supposed parent, and the physicians attending the child testified that it suffered from the stomach and kidneys, the symptoms indicating the presence of poison. No marks of violence, or anything indicative of harsh treatment was observed. An analysis of the stomach for the presence of poison by stalline that the child had a fair colored candy. The alderman being fully convinced that the charge was false, dismissed the case.

A Malicious Act—Valuable Dog Poisoned.

The large Newfoundland dog "Cap," belonging to the Columbia Fire Company, of Allegheny, was poisoned on Sunday night last by some malicious scoundrel, the poison being administered to it in meat. The dog was not killed, but it has been suffering in great agony since the night it was poisoned, and cannot live long. The animal was thought a great deal on by the members of the company, and they are deeply enraged at the act. The dog has been with the company for several years, and was for over two years with the Union Army in the late rebellion, serving with the 2nd Ohio cavalry. The dog's name is Cap Perk's Ba tery. The Columbia Fire Company offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the party who poisoned "Cap."

Colored Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh.

For several months the colored people of this city, who believe in Presbyterian doctrine—and the number is large—have been holding stated meetings in the Sixth Presbyterian Church (Rev. Prof. Wilson, pastor), on Franklin street. The services have been conducted from Sabbath to Sabbath, by Ministers of different Presbyterian Churches, students from the Theological Seminary, etc., and the attendance has continued to grow, and the interest in the meetings has rip ned and deepened, and the nucleus formed for a proposed church. The Ohio Presbytery, at its last session, appointed a committee to consider the claims of these colored people to an organization, which have been unanimously approved, and on next Sabbath (to-morrow) week, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, the committee will take the proper method for carrying out this object. The exercises will be very interesting, and a large congregation is expected to be present to witness them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.

Kennewig's Tobacco Manufactory and Six Dwellings Destroyed by Fire—Two Persons Injured.

Yesterday morning, between twelve and one o'clock a fire broke out in Mr. Henry Kennewig's tobacco manufactory, situated on Ferry street, Third ward, Allegheny, and a short distance from the city line. The alarm was given by the neighbors, and the entire fire department was soon on the ground, but owing to the fact that some of the plugs were out of order the operation of the steamers was somewhat delayed. The building, which was of frame, together with nearly all the stock on hand was destroyed. The residence of Mr. Kennewig, the proprietor of the establishment, adjoining, was also burned. The building and the manufactory were the property of Mrs. Heime, of Birmingham. Her loss will amount, to about $1,500, upon which there was an insurance of $650 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company of this city. Mr. Kennewig's loss will aggregate about $6,000. His tobacco factory was insured for $2,000 in the Ben Franklin Company of Allegheny, for $2,500. A large two-story brick dwelling, on Ferry street, owned by Mr. Christian Fisch, was also destroyed by the fire. A small frame dwelling, fronting on a brick, on Long lane, owned by Mr. Holmes, and occupied by the family of Heinrich Gottlieb, was destroyed, the inmates losing nearly all their clothing and furniture. A brick building adjoining, belonging to Wm. Darling, was occupied by the families of Andrew Kinel and John Chriss. Mr. Chriss and wife and child occupied the upper portion of the house, and when they awakened they discovered that the bed was in flames. Mrs. Gortsel had her face, arms and side badly burned, but not dangerously, and child escaped uninjured. Their furniture and clothing was entirely destroyed, but Mr. Chriss is in good circumstances he will see his loss is covered. Christian Kennewig's residence, and a house occupied by Mr. Keeling, together with the furniture, were also burnt d. Mr. Kennewig had a policy on the Pennsylvania Insurance Company for six hundred dollars, the residence of Mr. Henry Hinkle, on Ferry street, caught fire, but through the efforts of the inmates it was saved. A row of dwellings on the opposite side of the street, occupied by Mr. Hooper and others, narrow escaped destruction. A young man named James Jones, a member of the Columbia Company of the Hose and Ladder Company, was badly injured by the chimney of the tobacco manufactory falling upon him. He was taken to the residence of the Fourth ward where he is attended to by Drs. Herron and Kleinhans. His injuries are not considered fatal. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Railway Blockade—Narrow Escape of a Train.

At an early hour yesterday morning, an immense mass of rock and debris fell from the hill above Everson, Preston & Co.'s mill upon the track of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. A train, consisting of an engine, tender and two passenger coaches, were passing the place at the time, but was considerably injured by the falling rock. Fortunately, however, none of the passengers or employees of the train were hurt. The shock was so great that all the men were at once engaged to remove the debris, and in a few hours the road way was cleared and the trains ran as usual. The accident was one that no person can foresight, could guard against, and one that might occur at any time.

ORPHANS' FAIR.—Another large crowd was in attendance at the Orphans' Fair last evening, and articles were meeting with ready sale. The contests in the different articles to be voted for is kept up with spirit, and at the close of the polls last night the vote was as follows: On Gold Ring for the most popular Manager of St. Paul's Asylum: Terrence Campbell 872; James McCabe 638; Charles Magin 312; John Mc-Bride 201; Daniel Mc Donough 201. On Silver Pitcher for the most popular Sister of Charity: Sister Catherine Connolly 1,000; Sister Xavier 748; William S. Anderson 129; Sister M. Clotilda 124; John H. Hare 89. On the test to the best lady friend of the orphans: Miss Sarah 848; Mrs. Dr. Hare 512; Miss Hare 1,289. On the cane to the most popular young lady: Miss Mary Ann Hare 1,000; Miss Mollie A. F. McKenna 176. Upon votes on the cane the friends of rival aspirants will be allowed to vote until evening, and final d vices will be re ceived until 11 o'clock and a half o'clock Saturday evening.

COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY.—The Columbia Hose, Hook and Ladder Company, of Allegheny, held their annual meeting on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected to serve during the year 1868: President, J. S. Kay; Vice President, J. R. Holmes; Secretary, R. J. Ladley; Treasurer, A. Donnelly. Captain Ben Clark, First Lieutenant, S. Hazlett, Second Lieutenant, Robert Bennie. Hook and Ladder Directors, Wm Bowers, R. Kennedy, Wm. Holmes, T. Lannahan, Agent, Samuel Jones, Jos. Bean; Pipe Guards H. Grasly, Wm. Keasing; Hose Directors, Wm. Bowers, John Bean, Thomas Jones, T. Hamill, Jas. Patterson, Jas. Fielding, J. C. Crosby, Wm. Bulgey, F. Orr, Richard Brown, Jos. Hoagland. Amendment on By-Laws, Wm. Donnelly, Wm. Hoagg; Committee on Election, A. Donnelly, Wm. Hoagg; Committee on Hall, R. S. Maxwell, J. C. Hough, D. Boyd.

UNIVERSALIST FAIR—LAST NIGHT.—The Universalist Fair at City Hall, which has been open for nearly four weeks, will close to-night, when those who have not yet visited it should attend. The chances in the different articles will close at ten o'clock, when those to be disposed of in that manner will be drawn. On the evening the music of Becker's Dexter piano, the elegant buggy, watches, clocks, canes, and various other articles will be drawn. Tickets only will be received to-night on the articles to be voted for, and the polls will be closed at ten o'clock when the votes will be counted and the articles awarded to the successful competitors. The sales will be made will commence to-night at seven o'clock and will be kept up until three or four o'clock in the morning. There will evening. Those who have not been at the Fair should go this, the *last* night.

INDEPENDENCE FIRE COMPANY ELECTION.—The election for officers of the Independence Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company No. 6, on Penn avenue, Fifteenth ward, took place on Tuesday evening and resulted as follows: President—James Wiley; Vice President—William Britton; Treasurer—Daniel McClelland; Assistant Secretary—Matthew Tighe; Foreman—George McKenna; First Assistant Foreman—John Loper; Second Assistant Foreman—John Hamilin; First Hose Director—William Myers; Second Hose Director—Owen Reilly; Third Hose Director—Dumont McKivley; Fourth Hose Director—John Hamlin; Hose Engineer—Charles Kennedy; Assistant Hose Engineer—Thomas Wiley; Trustees—William Britton, S. T. Paisley, James McKee.

RUNAWAY HORSE KILLED.—A pair of horses, attached to a carriage belonging to the livery stable of Messrs. Pfeairn & Smith, on Liberty street, opposite the Union Depot, while being driven to the stables early yesterday morning took fright near the Grain Elevator, and dashed furiously up Liberty street towards the Point. They came in collision with a street car, the dash board, and after running a short distance, fell, the horses on one of the buildings there. The driver was uninjured, and the carriage not damaged but one of the horses had to be killed, which in the other was so much injured as to necessitate its being shot. The animal killed was a valuable one.

"1868" Ties and Bows,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

AT GLENDALE STATION, fine sycamore trees, four feet through, suitable for butcher blocks. The trees are cut down. By taking them away, and giving no trouble to the owner, they can have them gratis. GEORGE HOLT,
Glendale Station.

Gents' Underwear,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 85 Wood street.

Deafness, Chronic Catarrh,

Diseases of the eye, throat, lungs and heart, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street.

Gents' Morning Wrappers,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Instantaneous Cures.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails.—Dr. Randall, the well known chiropodist, is again in our city, and requests us to state that he can be consulted at his office, corner of Fifth and Ross streets.

Drawers and Undershirts,

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street.

Fancy the Dismay

Which would prevail in thousands of households if it should be suddenly announced throughout the United States, Canadas, the West Indies and Spanish America that no more HOSTETTER'S BITTERS would be manufactured, and that henceforth the grand specific for Dyspepsia, and preventative of all malarious diseases, would be lost to the world. Rivers, millions, the feeble, the despondent, the traveler, the voyager, the miner, the sedentary student, the settler on the frontier of civilization, the toiler, cooped up in crowded city tenements; the convalescent, needing an invigorant; the shivering victim of ague, and the nervous of both sexes everywhere, would learn, with grief too deep for words, that the most celebrated corrective, invigorant and alternative of the age, had been blotted out of existence. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medical preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the HOUSEHOLD TONIC of the AMERICAN PEOPLE—has been so for twenty years, and in all human probability will be so for twenty more to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits, and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses is proved by its vast and ever increasing sales.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS.

It is now generally admitted that all eruptive diseases depend upon some internal or constitutional cause, and that to use washes or ointments for them is a sure way to injure the system, and only to drive in, not to cure the disease. Hull HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC SALT RHEUM PILLS are a true specific for all such diseases. They cure Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, and Nettle Rash, by curing the cause upon which they depend, and by restoring the skin to the state of health and purity. Thus, not only is the disease cured, but the softness and beauty of the complexion restored. Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions, - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases of 20 vials from - - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, D. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

SCOTT—JACOBUS—In Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening, January 7 h, by the Rev. H. W. Acheson, Mr. Thomas Scott to Miss Mattie A. Newkirk, Jr., JAMES B. JACOBUS to ANNA WALLIS, daughter of the officiating minister.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities,
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

HOLDERS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Can realize a profit of from twelve to over twenty per cent by converting them into Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Agents Pacific Railroad,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1868.

The following remarks on the business prospects of the country from the New York *Herald* embody many sensible thoughts that will be interesting to the readers of this column:

The new year opens with a more cheery feeling in business circles generally. For many months past we have been subject to a succession of severe spasms in financial and commercial affairs; each one of which it has been feared would bring about a general panic; and the last one, especially, from its extreme severity, was expected to issue in a wide spread prostration of business. We have found, however, that these visitations come and go leaving us much less injured than we had anticipated; that in fact the spasms act as a sort of safety valve to the prevailing inflation, and avert an accumulation of explosive elements which would be much more injurious to the general welfare of the country than these occasional small panics. We are thus learning to look at these periods of depression as much less threatening than we formerly supposed; and, after their occurrence, confidence, therefore, recovers with surprising rapidity. Three months ago with an extreme stringency in the money markets, general distrust among buyers, credit everywhere checked, and important failures occurring on all hands, it would not have been deemed possible that we could see so soon the complete change of buoyancy and confidence which actually prevail.

The spring business is not anticipated with anything like a sanguine feeling; but the prevailing temper is one of moderate expectation; which we think is justified by the situation of affairs. There is a moderation of the indisposition to operate at prevailing prices. During the past year prices have generally declined to a fair extent; and the fact that they have not fallen much more amid the extreme depression which has prevailed, is construed as meaning that we are not likely to make any sudden return to old fashioned values, but that the decline must be steady and continued over a considerable period. In a word, men of business are coming to understand the peculiarities of these exceptional times; and knowing better how to regulate their affairs to the situation, they are less liable to stand still from unnecessary fear in the future. This, indeed, is a great source of the present improved tone in the markets.

At the same time affairs are, in certain respects, in a most unsatisfactory condition. Manufacturers are supplying the market more moderately and more intelligently. Rather than produce wild fluctuations in values by an over production, they are purchasing raw materials "from hand to mouth," and are endeavoring to effect a general reduction in the pay of their hands. This will very materially tend to relieve business of the dangers arising from the insatibility of the labor market, besides being a healthy witness a reaction from the excessive importations of the last two years; which will at the same time give confidence to dealers in both foreign and domestic goods, and deliver us from the chronic apprehension of a drain upon the circulation of the precious metals. This reaction from over-trading in foreign products is one of the most hopeful signs of the times. There is no reason for the continuance of the high rates of interest for call loans, ranging from each action from Congress than there was two months ago. Congress is fully alive to its sense of responsibility to the people at large; and if it fails to improve the financial situation, it may perhaps be trusted not to make it worse.

—Gold has taken a decided jump upwards to-day. By some this advance is attributed to the apprehension that Congress will restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from any further contraction of the currency. It is even declared that the amount of currency withdrawn Congress will order reissued. This we hardly think probable. It is generally conceded that the payment of the thirty odd millions coming out of the Treasury in January has been over discounted, and that expectations of a further decline after the 1st proximo are likely to be disappointed, and the weakness of bonds be succeeded by a reaction. Foreign exchange at specie shipping rates tend to make the market firm.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers, report the following quotations for governments, as received from Jay Cook & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 108¾@; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108⅝; do 1864, 106; do 1865, May and November, 106½; do 1865, January and July, 104⅜; U. S. 10-40s, 102⅝; May 1865, Compounds, 117⅜; June 7-30s, 104⅜; July 7-30s, 104⅜; Gold, 136¾; 5-20s, 1867, 104⅜.

—Railway stocks are more buoyant, with higher prices ruling. The noon quotations to-day were as follows: Michigan Southern, 86¾; Chicago and Pittsburgh, 89¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 98¾; Erie, 73¼; Chicago and Northwestern, 59.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 8, 1868.

BUSINESS.—The market was dull, so far as relates to transactions. Navigation is open, and the rivers are in fine navigable order. The rec ipts since our last were as follows: Flour, 604 bbls; apples, 224 bbls; corn, 1,676 sacks, wheat, 45 sacks; barley, 814 sacks; potatoes, 50 sacks; hay, 20 tons. Still, there is rather a beggarly amount of receipts. In regard to prices we have few changes to n dice.

BACON—The sales that came under our notice were as follows: S. C. hams 15½@16; sides, ribbed, 12½@13c.

DRIED BEEF—We note regular sales at 18@19c.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand; sales at 13@13½c.

LARD OIL—We have nothing new to note; sales of No. 1 at $1 10; common at 85c @ gallon.

ONIONS—Sales of 125 bush at $3 @ bush.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of 10 bbls cultivated at $12 @13 @ bbl.

SALT—Sales spring at $1 85, and fall at $2.

BARLEY—Sales of spring at $1 65; for fall $1 75 @ bush.

CORN—Sales of 500 bush car at $1.

WHEAT—Sales of 1,000 bush winter red on private terms.

CHEESE—Sales of 75 boxes Goshen at 19c; 40 do Factory at 17c @ lb.

BROOMS—Sales 75 dozen good No. 2 at $2 75 @ doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales 2 tons in bulk at $3 @ cwt.

HOPS—Sales Wisconsin at 65c; New York 55@62c.

OATS—Sales 700 bush at 66@68c.

RYE—The market was steady but not very active. Rates were nominal.

FLOUR—The market is excited owing to the advance in wheat and flour in the western markets. We see by private dispatches that No. 1 spring wheat is held firm at $1 80@1 85, and No. 1 spring wheat flour, $10 50@12 @ bbl. Our dealers here are not anxious to sell at present prices, although an advance of 50@60c has been established during the past few days. Below will be found brands and prices which are selling to-day:

T. C. Jenkins's prices, wholesale flour dealer, checkered front, 274 Liberty street.

Dayton Snow Flake, white winter	$12 50
Gold Medal	11 50
Jenkinsville Lilly Mills	11 00
Registrator, Jenkins's Receiver	10 75
Favorite	10 75
Wyandotte	10 75
Ohio Dominion	10 50
Crusader	10 50
Cascade	10 50
Forest	10 25
Sundry	10 25

FAMILY CASES

of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to and a book of directions, - $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases of 20 vials from - - - $5 to 8

Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases, - $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company,

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, D. Miner, Jos. Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

MARRIED:

SCOTT—JACOBUS—In Allegheny city, on Tuesday evening, January 7 h, by the Rev. H. W. Acheson, Mr. Thomas Scott to Miss Mattie A. Newkirk, Jr., JAMES B. JACOBUS to ANNA WALLIS, daughter of the officiating minister.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

MANILLA, HEMP, AND TARRED CORDAGE, OAKUM, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Manilla cordage	20½
Do do 3 thread	21½
Do do 6 and 9 thread	21½
Do do tarred	20½
Do hawser laid oil well rope	24½
Do lath yarns, tarred	20½
Do hay rope	20½
American hackled hemp tarred cordage	21
Do hemp wadding	22@23
Sisal cordage	21
Do cordage, 6 and 9 thread	22
Do stave and leather twine	21
Do tarred lath twine	21
Jute rope, 6 and 9 thread	18
American hemp sash cord be ll cord	28@30
Do hemp tarred lath twine	20
Do hemp packing	20@35
Sunn hemp, packing	18½
Housedine, marline, etc	30
Spun yarn	24@30
Cotton rope	35@37½
Oakum, American and Sonn	11@18
Caulking cotton	24@32
Red cords, American Hemp and Sisal	1 00@1 00
Twines, hemp	2 00@4 00
Do cotton	60@75
Do jute	20@35

TWINES, FLAX, ETC.

No. 1, Flax Twine	$ lb. 32
No. 2, do	30
No. 3, do	28
No. 4, do	26
No. 5, do	24
No. 6, do	22
No. 7, do	20
No. 8, do	18
No. 10, do	16
Wrapping twine	14
Colored broom-sewing twine	45 to 60
Wool twine	25 to 30
Binding twine	20
Carpet chain, plain	25
Do chain colored	30

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 11, 1868.

The following are the card rates:

IRON.

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